THE GREATEST NATIONAL WEEKLY NEWSPAPER IN THE UNITED STATES.

TOLEDO WEEKLY BLADE.

CIRCULATION LAST WEEK: 180,000
Sample copies sent free to any address.

FOUNDED IN 1836. TOLEDO, OHIO; THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1905 VOL. LXX: NO. 5.

The Rock Island Arsenal

On Rock Island, in the Mississippi river, far enough removed from the seaboard to be beyond the danger of attack and possible seizure by any foreign foe, is located Uncle Sam's biggest arsenal. The suggestion of the possibility of danger at this time is enough to bring a smile to the face of the average confident American, but there was a time, when Rock Island was chosen for the purposes for which it is now used, that Uncle Sam did not have the strength he now possesses. But there are other points of advantage, quite as strong as the matter of safety, which make Rock Island an ideal place for the location of an arsenal. It is easily accessible from north, south, east and west, while the great river which divides the country near its center, from north to south, furnishes an abundant supply of water for manufacturing purposes. As early as 1825 the secretary of war recomemnded the reservation of Rock Island for military ends, and in 1840 Capt. William Bell reported favorably upon its future use for ordnance purposes. These suggestions had the approval of other public men of those times, and their wisdom and foresight finds ample justification in the busy workshop which is now maintained on the island, to say nothing of the proved adequacy of the location and the beauty and fitness of the surroundings.

THE ARSENAL BUILDINGS. —From Sports Afield.

ENTRANCE TO ARSENAL GROUNDS. —From Sports Afield.

Rock Island is two and three-quarters miles in length and varies in width from one-quarter to three-quarters of a mile, a total area of 970 acres. It is 332 miles north of St. Louis and 379 miles south of St. Paul. By rail Chicago is 181 miles away. The history of the island is interesting. War and adventure have added their fascinations, and there the red savage at one time had his "summer resort," fished, hunted, gathered wild fruits and berries, made love and dreamed of conquests of war. The island was discovered by Joliet and Marquette in the summer of 1673. Black Hawk was born there in 1767. The United States, through treaty with the Sac and Fox tribes, gained control in 1804. In 1815 the Eighth United States infantry was sent out from St. Louis to establish a fort at or near Rock Island. The fort was completed in 1817, and did service during the Black Hawk war which followed, and for a time was the prison of Black Hawk and his son. The fort was evacuated as a frontier defence in 1836, when the troops were removed to Fort Snelling. During the civil war, from 1861-5, the fort was a military prison, where 12,286 Confederates were confined.

Uncle Sam has been liberal in the expenditure of money for the thorough equipment of Rock Island arsenal. In the last seven years he has expended $1,530,647, principally in securing additional water power, the construction of buildings and their equipment. The shops are built of stone, and are the largest and best for arsenal purposes in the United States, if not in the world. In these are a variety of 2,000 machines. Between two and three thousand men are under employment, the monthly payroll amounting to nearly $150,000. The output of these works, in addition to small arms, includes field guns and their carriages, caissons and battery wagons, infantry and cavalry equipments. The power for the machinery has been secured by constructing a dam in the Mississippi between the island and the Illinois shore. In addition to manufacturing, the island is a repair shop, to which arms and equipment are sent from the field for overhauling and reissue. An idea of the importance of this branch of the work done may be gained from the records, which show that the shipments of this character aggregated ten million pounds during the last fiscal year.

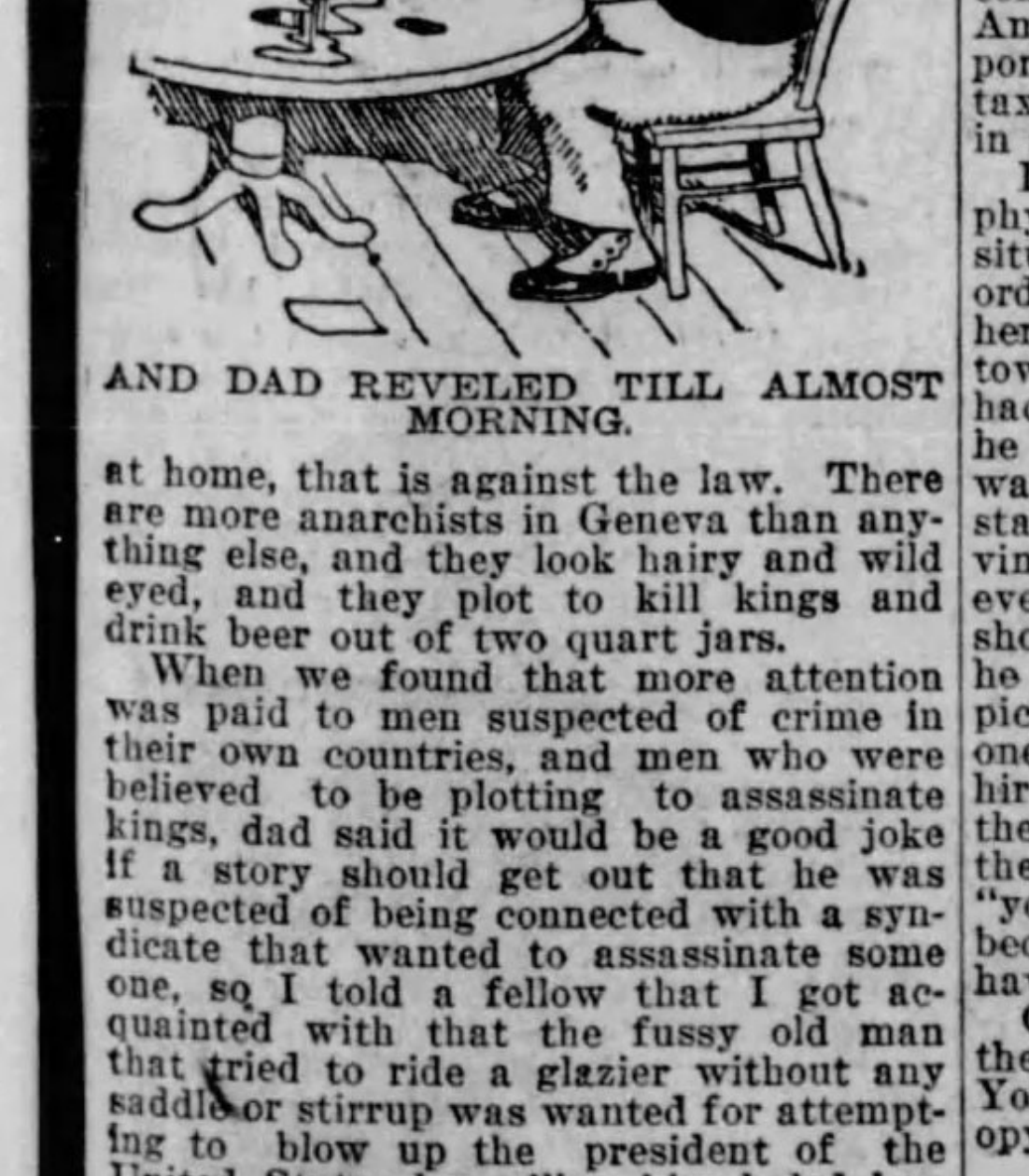
Present interest in the Rock Island arsenal is contered in the manufacture of the new service arm—the United States magazine rifle, model 1903. This is a new groove of usefulness for the armory, which has been turning out this arm since its adoption last June. The shops which manufacture these arms number ten and cover thirty acres of floor space. In addition to these buildings there are barracks for six families and 170 men, the commanding officers' quarters, the subaltern officers' quarters, the general offices and the fire-engine house. At the upper end of the island there is a national cemetery containing the remains of nearly 500 Union soldiers, while in close proximity 2,000 Confederates rest in eternal sleep.

Lieutenant Colonel Stanhope E. Blunt is the present commander. Much of the island is still covered with a sparse timber growth, cut through with graded and perfectly kept avenues and footpaths. Shooting and trapping are prohibited, and the ban is on dogs. As a consequence the island swarms with cheerful songbirds, and the place is, taken altogether, one of the most interesting in Uncle Sam's domain.

DAD PLAYS HE IS AN ANARCHIST

BY EX-GOVERNOR GEORGE W. PECK.

Venice, Italy.—My Dear Old Chumireno: Dad couldn't get out of Switzerland quick enough after he got thawed out the day after we climbed the glaciers. We found that almost all the tourists in Geneva were there because they did not want to go home and say they had not visited Switzerland, so they just jumped from one place to another. The people who stay there any length of time are like the foreign residents of Mexico, who are wanted for something they have done at home, that is against the law. There are more anarchists in Geneva than anything else, and they look hairy and wild eyed, and they plot to kill kings and drink beer out of two quart jars.



AND DAD REVELED TILL ALMOST MORNING.

When we found that more attention was paid to men suspected of crime in their own countries, and men who were believed to be plotting to assassinate kings, dad said it would be a good joke if a story should get out that he was suspected of being connected with a syndicate that wanted to assassinate some one, so I told a fellow that I got acquainted with that the fussy old man that tried to ride a glazier without any saddle or stirrup was wanted for attempting to blow up the president of the United States by selling him baled hay soaked in a solution of dynamite and nitroglycerin.

Say, they will believe anything in Switzerland. It wasn't two hours before long-haired people were inviting dad to dinners, and the same night he was taken to a den where a lot of anarchists were reveling, and dad reveled till almost morning. When he came back to the hotel he said his hosts got all the money he had with him, through some game he didn't understand, but he understood it was to go into a fund to support deserving anarchists and dynamiters. He said when they found out he was a suspected assassin nothing was too good for him. He said they wanted to know how he expected to kill a president by soaking baled hay in explosives, and dad said it came to him suddenly to tell them that the president rode on horseback a good deal, and he thought if a horse was filled with baled hay and nitroglycerin and the president spurred the horse and the horse jumped in the air and came down kerchunk on an asphalt pavement, the horse would explode, and when the rider came down covered with sausage covers and horse meat, he would be dead, or would want to be. Dad said the anarchists went into executive session and took up a collection to send a man to Berlin to fill the emperor's saddle horses with cut feed like dad suggested.

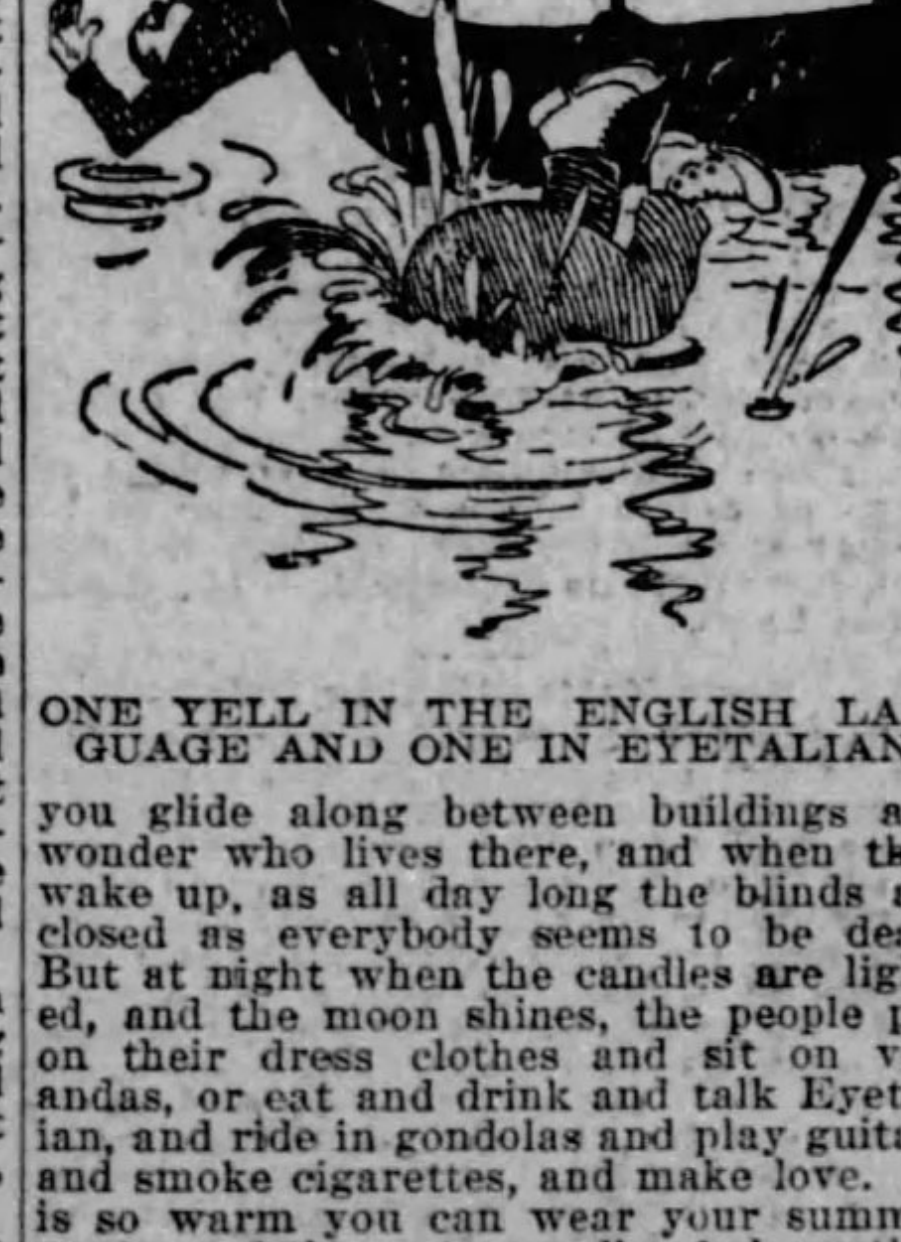
Well, the anarchist story was too much for Switzerland, and the next morning dad was told by a policeman that he had to get out of the country quick, and it didn't take us 15 minutes to pack up, and here we are in Venice.

Well, say, old friend, this is the place where you ought to be, because nobody works here, that is, nobody but gondoliers. We have been here several days, and I have not seen a soul doing anything except begging, or selling things that nobody seems to want. If anybody buys anything but onions, it is for curiosity, or for souvenirs, and yet the whole population sits around in the sun and watches the strangers from other lands price things and go away without buying, and then everybody looks mad, as though they would like to jab a knife into the stranger. The plazas and the places near the canal are filled with hucksters and beggars, and you never saw beggars so mutilated and sore and disgusting. I never supposed human beings could be so deformed, without taking an ax to them, and it is so pitiful to see them that you can't help shedding your money.

As hard hearted as dad is he coughed up over $40 the first day, just giving to beggars, and he thought he had got them all bought up, and that they would let him alone, but the next day when he showed up there were ten beggars where there was one the day before, and they followed him everywhere, and all the loafers in the plazas laughed and acted as if they would catch the cripples when dad got out of sight and rob the beggars. Dad thinks the way the people live is by dividing with beggars. A man who has a deformity, or a sore that you can see half a block away, seems to be considered rich here, like a man in America who owns stock in great corporations. These beggars pay more taxes than the dukes and things who live in style.

I suppose dad never studied geography, so he didn't know how Venice was situated, so he told me to go out and order a hack the first morning we were here, and we would go and see the town. When I told dad there were no hacks, no horses and no roads in Venice, he said I was crazy in my head and wanted me to take some medicine and stay in bed for a few days, but I convinced him when we got outdoors, that everything run by water, and when I showed him the canal and the gondolas, he remembered all about Venice, and I picked out a gondolier that looked like one dad saw at the world's fair, and we hired him because he talked English. All the English the gondolier could use were the words "you bet your life," and "you're dam right," but dad took him because it seemed so homelike, and we have been riding in gondolas every day.

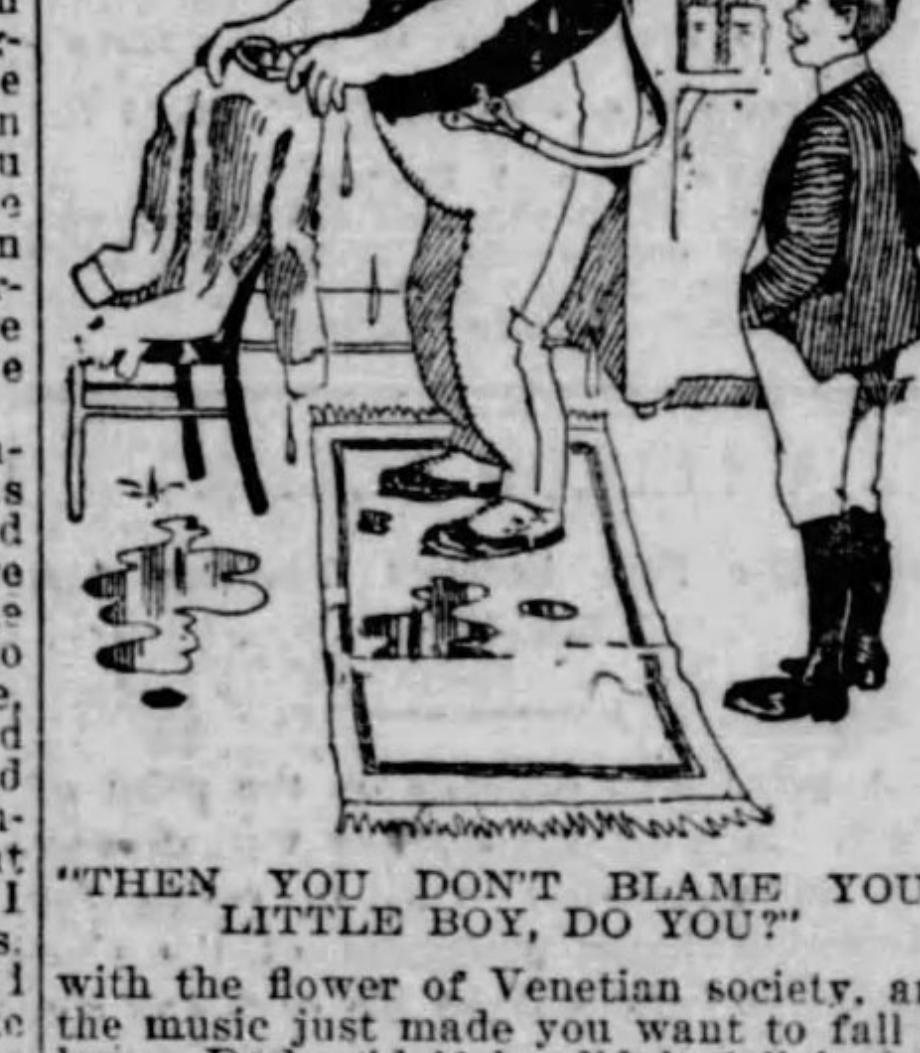
On the water you can get away from the beggars. This is an ideal existence. You just get in the gondola, under a canopy, and the gondalier does the work, and you glide along between buildings and wonder who lives there, and when they wake up, as all day long the blinds are closed as everybody seems to be dead. But at night when the candles are lighted, and the moon shines, the people put on their dress clothes and sit on verandas, or eat and drink and talk Eyetalian, and ride in gondolas and play guitars and smoke cigarettes, and make love. It is so warm you can wear your summer pants, and the water smells of clams that died long ago. It is just as though Chicago was flooded by the bursting of the sewers, and people had to go around State street, and all the other streets and Michigan aveenue, in fishing boats, with three feet of water on top of the pavements. Imagine the people of Chicago taking gondolas and riding along the streets, landing at the stores and hotels, just as they do now from carriages.



ONE YELL IN THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE AND ONE IN EYETALIAN.

We had been riding in gondolas for two days, getting aground in the mud when the tide was out, and going to sleep and waiting for the tide to come in, when it seemed to me that dad needed some excitement, and last night I gave it to him.

We were out in our gondola, and the moon was shining, and the electric lights made the canal near the Rialto bridge as light as day. The Rialto bridge crosses the Grand canal, and has been the meeting place for lovers for thousands of years. It is a grand structure, of carved marble, but it wouldn't hold up a threshing machine engine half so well as an iron bridge. Well, the canal was filled with thousands of gondolas, loaded with the flower of Venetian society, and the music just made you want to fall in love. Dad said if he didn't fall in love, or something, before morning, he would quit the place. I made up my mind he should fall into something, so I began by telling dad it seemed strange to me that nobody but Eyetalians could run a gondola. Dad said he could run a gondola as well as any foreigner, and I told him he couldn't run a gondola for shucks, and he said he would show me, so he got out of the hen house where we were seated, and went back on to the pointed end of the gondola, and grabbed the pole or paddle from the gondolier, and said: "Now, Garibaldi, you go inside the pup tent with Hennery, and let me punt this ark around awhile."



"THEN YOU DON'T BLAME YOUR LITTLE BOY, DO YOU?"

Garibaldi thought dad was crazy, but he gave up the pole, and just then, when they were both on the extreme point of the gondola, and she was wabbling some, I peeked out through the curtains and thought the fruit was about ripe enough to pick, so I threw myself over to one side of the gondola, and, by gosh, if dad and Garibaldi didn't both go overboard with a splash, and one yell in the English language, and one in Eyetalian, and I rushed out of the cabin and such a sight you never saw.

Dad retained the paddle, and had his head out of water, but nothing showed above the water where Garibaldi was except a red patch on his black pants. Dad was yelling for help, and finally the gondolier got his head out of the water, and said something that sounded like grinding a butcher knife on a grindstone, and I yelled, too, and the gondolas began to gather around us, and the two men were rescued. The gondolier had been gondoling all his life and had never been in the water before, and they thought it would strike in and kill him, so they wrapped him up in blankets and put him aboard his canoe, and he looked at me as though I was to blame. They got a boat hook fastened in dad's pants and landed him in the gondola, and he dripped all the way to our hotel, and he smelled like a fish market.

I asked Garibaldi, on the way to the hotel, if he was counting his beads when he was down under the water with nothing but his pants out of the water, and he said: "You're dam right," but I don't think he knew the meaning of the words, because he probably wouldn't swear in the presence of death. Dad just sat and shivered all the way to the hotel, but when we got to our room I asked him what his idea was in jumping overboard right there before folks, with his best clothes on, and he said it was all Garibaldi's fault, that just as dad was getting a good grip on the paddle, the gondolier heaved a long sigh, and the onions in his breath paralyzed dad so he fell overboard.

"Then you don't blame your little boy, do you?" says I, and dad looked at me as he was hanging his wet shirt on a chair. "Course not; you were asleep in the cabin. But say, if I ever hear that you did tip that gondola, it will go hard with you," but I just looked innocent, and dad went on drying his shirt by a charcoal brazier and never suspected me. But I am getting the worst of it, for dad and his clothes smell so much like a clam bake that it makes me sick.

Well, old friend, you ought to close up your grocery and come over here and go to Vesuvius and Pompeii with us, where we can dry our clothes by the volcano, and dig in the city that was buried in hot ashes 2,000 years ago. They say you can dig up mummies there that are dead ringers for you, old man.

O, come on, and have fun with us.

Your friend,
HENNERY.

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THEY BRIBE DOCTORS

How Many Russian Officers Escape Service at Front.

At the beginning of the campaign two commissions were appointed to examine officers and soldiers after their cure and to report as to their fitness for further service. One of the commissions resided in Kharbin and the other in Chita. They were composed partly of military surgeons and partly of officers and had very hard work all the time. The number of conservists who were refused was about twice as large as that of the younger soldiers. But a thing which struck me very much when I came to know some of the results of the commission's proceedings was that the percentage of officers refused was nearly twice that of the soldiers. As I never lived long in Kharbin or in Chita, I never had an explanation of this fact until on my way back to Europe. I then met a lady who had accompanied her husband, a reservist officer going to the war, up to Irkutsk. We traveled in the same train and I noted that she did not look particularly affected by the separation. "When do you hope to see your husband?" I asked her once. "I hope to see him very soon." "How is that? You know that the war will not end for the present." "Oh, yes, I know that, but my husband will be back very soon." As I pressed her to let me know how this would be managed, she answered: "Well, after all, I'll tell you, for it is no secret. Every officer knows it, and it only depends upon his pecuniary means to avail himself of it or not.

"It is enough to pay 300 or 400 roubles to the head doctor of the medical commission in Kharbin in order to be rejected. You are then allowed to remain at home one year, after which another commission in Russia examines you, and there you have to pay another sum as large as the former, and then you are free, quite free." I expressed some doubts as to the correctness of these statements, as it seemed to me impossible that officers could resort to these means in order to avoid military service, but the lady was positive, and cited several names. "Of our acquaintances," she said, "there are three who have thus succeeded in being sent home, and one of them advised my husband to do the same, and he named the doctor and the sum to pay." "Well," I answered, "you must do me one favor; when your husband comes home, will you please let me know?" The lady promised to do so, and a fortnight ago I received the following note: "My husband has just returned; he has been rejected on account of disease." That gentleman had been exactly two months in Manchuria, just in time to get the disease, pass through the commission, and return speedily home, proudly thinking that he had done his duty to his country. I afterward learned in Russia that this practice is not a new one, for during the Turkish war of 1877 a doctor who was penniless when he started for the war was worth at the end of it about £10,000 sterling. From the number of officers rejected, and from what I have heard, I think that the doctor now in Manchuria, to whom the lady alluded, promises to beat the record of his confrere.—London Times war correspondence.

COLORS TELL AGE OF STARS

As a star contracts from the surrounding nebulous matter from which it was thrown off its temperature rises, and with this augmented heat occurs a change both in the star's spectrum and color. Red-hot iron is not nearly so hot as white-hot iron. By observing the various changes in tint which the metal undergoes the foundryman is able to tell with considerable accuracy its degree of heat. A somewhat similar method of gauging a star's temperature, and therefore its age, is relied upon by the astronomer. Color, then, and spectroscope analysis enable the astronomer to estimate the age of orbs that are only beginning to exist as stars, and others whose light is fast fading.

After having coagulated, as it were, from a nebulous mass, a star assumes a color that may be best described as an intense bluish white, much like that of the electric arc. Stars of that hue are therefore in their infancy. Then comes the white stage, followed by the yellow, orange and red—each succeeding hue indicating greater celestial antiquity than the last. Up to the yellow period the star as it contracts grows hotted and hotter. Then a gradual cooling takes place. Accompanying the changes in color are changes in the spectrum of the star—changes that indicate a modification in physical structure. In the bluish white period of a star's infancy the characteristic wide lines of hydrogen gas predominate in the spectrum. As the color changes the lines of the calcium magnesium and iron appear, the hydrogen lines gradually become thinner and those of the calcium broader.—Booklovers' Magazine.

The Tragedies of the Stage.

Old Friend—Is your part very difficult to play?

Barnstormer—Well, rather! I'm living on one meal a day and playing the role of a man with the gout."—Detroit Free Press.

Miraculous.

"Where have you been?"

"On a deer hunt."

"How'd you come out?"

"Fine! Wasn't mistaken for a deer once.

WINTER IN MINNESOTA WOODS

Pleasures of Homesteader's Life During the Cold Months.

"If you want to see snow, just go up into the valley of the Rainy river," said E. A. English, a settler from the Big Fork country. "We have snow in the north country, and plenty of it. It lies about three feet deep on the level, I should say, and the loggers have no complaint to make because there is not enough of it.

"Despite the fact that winter cuts off almost all communication with the outside world, the cold season is not so unpleasant to the settlers through that region as some people might imagine. They have their social pleasures, too, although under conditions somewhat different from those with you city folk. Perchance there is a dance, for instance, at one of the river settlements. Of course all the young men and the women, too, not to speak of the older ones, have to be on hand. To many this means an eight or ten mile tramp on snowshoes through the woods or down the river bed. Maybe they come from even a greater distance. Where roads allow sleighs are used.

"But the fact of there being no road presents no obstacles to the settler. A long tramp on snowshoes has no terrors for him, and if he has been in the woods long such a journey is about as easy as walking in the summer time, easier, in fact, for he does not have to bother with the swamps. Our families really are content, and I don't know but that they have good reason to be. With plenty to eat and plenty to wear, and nothing particularly to worry about, the life, even during the cold months, is not a bad one to lead.

"We kind of 'den up' for the winter, like the bears, and don't feel called upon to do any particular work, unless it be to cut fuel, or unless we find ourselves in need of exercise. Of course much of the spare time is taken up by enlarging our clearings, but there is nothing compulsory about this, and if we want to lounge about the house for a week or two in comfort, there is no reason why we shouldn't do so.

"We have no quarrel with the fuel man, and care not a rap whether meat is 10 cents a pound or 50 cents a pound. The plumber is a man seen only in our dreams and it's all the same to us whether the light and water companies, with their everlasting bills, live or die. Street cars might come in handy once in a while, but we are just so much ahead by not having them around."—Duluth Herald.

A KANSAS JUDGE'S MARRIAGE FEES

Laurens Hawn retired from the position of probate judge of Leavenworth county recently, after a continuous service of 22 years. He will resume the practice of law and it is said that he may become a candidate for district judge four years hence. The office of probate judge is confining, as no one is authorized by law to act in his absence.

In the long period that Judge Hawn has been probate judge he issued 8,300 marriage licenses. He performed the marriage ceremony for 3,100 couples. The oldest couple married by Judge Hawn was that of a groom of 80 years and a bride of 76 years. The youngest groom was 15 years old and the bride 14 years. The parents consented in this case. Since the establishment of the Kansas City-Leavenworth electric railway many couples came from Kansas City and were married by Judge Hawn. When in haste they could alight from an incoming car at the courthouse, have the marriage ceremony performed and be ready to return home by the time the electric car made the trip down town and came back. More than 200 couples from Kansas City were married here in one year. There were eight in one day from Kansas City, Labor day, 1903. One day this week four Kansas City couples came here and were married.

Judge Hawn had a good income from the marriage part of his office alone. When only a license was taken out, a fee of $2.50 was charged, and when the ceremony was performed, the total fee was $5. Judge Hawn made it a rule when a ceremony was performed and the groom asked how much, to reply in a bland, easy tone, "Only $5." When he started as probate judge he found that when the fee was left to the generosity of the groom he nearly always handed out $2.

All told, for issuing licenses and performing marriage ceremonies, Judge Hawn received more than $28,000.—Kansas City Star.

BISON BEEF IN ENGLAND.

The latest delicacy to tempt the appetites of British epicures is a compromise between buffalo meat and beef.

A couple of 2-year-old bullocks, the result of cross-breeding between a North American bison and Highland cattle, were sold at Newcastle market yesterday. They had been bred by Mr. Leyland, of Haggerston Castle, Northumberland, who has been engaged for several years in experimenting in this direction.

The animals were exactly like their North American cousins in appearance, except that they were stronger and thicker in the hindquarters. They had been reared and fed as wild cattle, so great difficulty was experienced in conveying them to market.

Although they were accommodated in special boxes, their fury was so great that one broke its neck on the journey, and the other had to be shot in the market.

The beef, it is said, will be found of a richer quality than that obtained from a buffalo, and if kept for a month or so more palatable than that of an ordinary bullock.—London Mail.

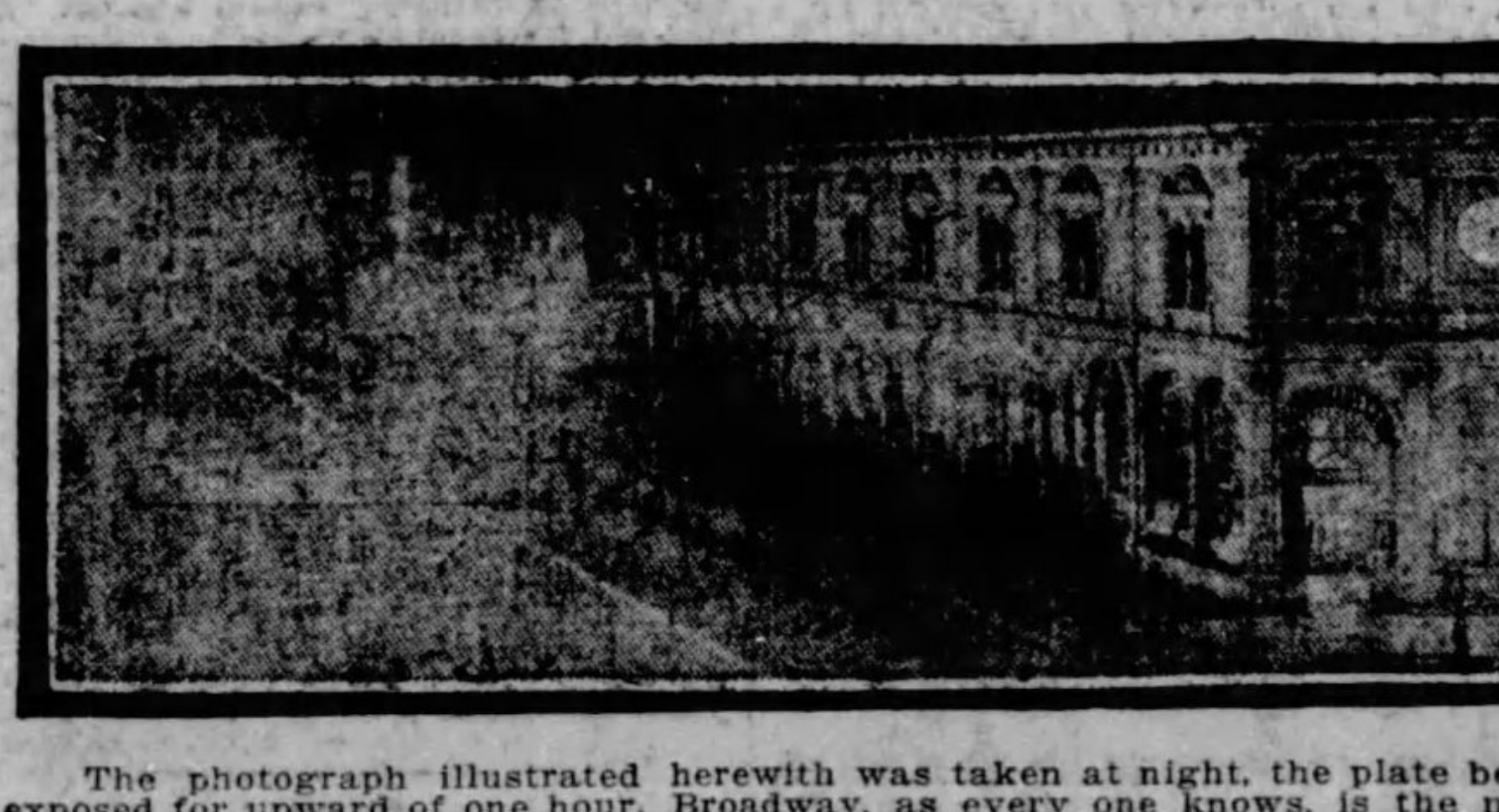
A RARE BIRD.

Editor Holden, whose business it is to find the strange things that exist in Indian Territory, has discovered a Fenian in Muskogee. His name is J. B. Doyle, a prominent member of the Muskogee G. A. R. Doyle served through the war of the rebellion, and was one of the band of Fenians, an Irish organization, that invaded Canada and put to rout the flower of the Canadian army. Editor Holden says that the conquest of Canada was only prevented by the interference of the United States government. Doyle was in the engagement with the "Queen's own," and saw the redcoats run. Doyle is a Tipperary man, and comes of old Irish fighting stock. He was one of the pallbearers at the funeral of Gen. Sam Houston's Cherokee wife in the United States national cemetery, Fort Gibson, last September.—Kansas City Journal.

Mother's Instinct.

Mother (firmly, to little daughter who is about to have a tooth drawn)—Now, May, if you cry I'll never take you to a dentist's again.—London Tit-Bits.

Curious Night Photograph.



The photograph illustrated herewith was taken at night, the plate being exposed for upward of one hour. Broadway, as every one knows, is the most brilliantly illuminated street in the world. For all of its electric signs and street lamps the photograph above required an extraordinary exposure. During this time scores of people passed to and fro without being recorded on the plate. The most remarkable feature of thte picture is the straight white line along Broadway, which is formed by the searchlights of more than a hundred trolley cars which passed during the exposure.

Brewster's Millions

By George Barr McCutcheon.........

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By Herbert S. Stone & Co.

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CHAPTER XXXIII.

THE FLIGHT OF JONES.

Everything seemed like a dream to Brewster as he rushed off through the night to the office of Grant & Ripley. He was dazed, bewildered, hardly more than half-conscious. A bitter smile crept about his lips as he drew away from the street car track almost as his hand touched the rail of a car he had signaled. He remembered that he did not have money enough to pay his fare. It was six or seven blocks to the office of the lawyers, and he was actually running before he stopped at the entrance of the big building.

Never had an elevator traveled more slowly than the one which shot him to the seventh floor. A light shone through the transom above the attorney's door and he entered without so much as a rap on the panel. Grant, who was pacing the floor, came to a standstill and faced his visitor.

"Close the door, please," came in steady tones from Mr. Ripley. Mr. Grant dropped into a chair, and Brewster mechanically slammed the door.

"Is it true?" he demanded hoarsely, his hand still on the knob.

"Sit down, Brewster, and control yourself," said Ripley.

"Good God, man, can't you see I am calm?" cried Monty. "Go on—tell me all about it. What do you know? What have you heard?"

"He cannot be found, that's all," announced Ripley, with deadly intentness. "I don't know what it means. There is no explanation. The whole thing is inconceivable. Sit down and I will tell you everything as quickly as possible."

"There isn't much to tell," said Grant, mechanically.

"I can take it better standing," declared Brewster, shutting his jaws tightly.

"Jones was last seen in Butte on the third of this month," said Ripley. "We sent several telegrams to him after that day, asking when he expected to leave for New York. They never were claimed and the telegraph company reported that he could not be found. We thought he might have gone off to look after some of his property and were not uneasy. Finally we began to wonder why he had not wired us on leaving for the east. I telegraphed again and got no answer. It dawned upon us that this was something unusual. We wired his secretary and received a response from the chief of police. He asked, in turn, if we could tell him anything about the whereabouts of Jones. This naturally alarmed us and yesterday we kept the wires hot. The result of our inquiries is terrible, Mr. Brewster."

"Why didn't you tell me?" asked Brewster.

"There can be no doubt that Jones has fled, accompanied by his secretary. The belief in Butte is that the secretary has murdered him."

"God!" was the only sound that came from the lips of Brewster.

Ripley moistened his lips and went on. "We have dispatches here from the police, the banks, the trust companies and from a half dozen mine managers. You may read them if you like but I can tell you what they say. About the first of this month Jones began to turn various securities into money. It is now known that they were once the property of James T. Sedgwick, held in trust for you. The safety deposit vaults were afterward visited and inspection shows that he removed every scrap of stock, every bond, everything of value that he could lay his hands upon. His own papers and effects were not disturbed. Yours alone have disappeared. It is this fact that convinces the authorities that the secretary has made away with the old man and has fled with the property. The bank people say that Jones drew out every dollar of the Sedgwick money, and the police say that he realized tremendous sums on the convertible securities. The strange part of it is that he sold your mines and your real estate, the purchaser being a man named Golden. Brewster, it—it looks very much as if he had disappeared with everything."

Brewster did not take his eyes from Ripley's face throughout the terrible speech; he did not move a fraction of an inch from the rigid position assumed at the beginning.

"Is anything being done?" he asked, mechanically.

"The police are investigating. He is known to have started off into the mountains with this secretary, on the third of September. Neither has been seen since that day, so far as anyone knows. The earth seems to have swallowed them. The authorities are searching the mountains and are making every effort to find Jones or his body. He is known to be eccentric and at first not much importance was attached to his actions. That is all we can tell you at present. There may be developments tomorrow. It looks bad—terribly bad. We—we had the utmost confidence in Jones. My God, I wish I could help you, my boy."

"I don't blame you, gentlemen," said Brewster, bravely. It's just my luck, that's all. Something told me all along that—that it wouldn't turn out right. I wasn't looking for this kind of end, though. My only fear was that—Jones wouldn't consider me worthy to receive the fortune. It never occurred to me that he might prove to be the—the unworthy one."

"I will take you a little further into our confidence, Brewster," said Grant slowly. "Mr. Jones notified us in the beginning that he would be governed largely in his decision by our opinion of your conduct. That is why we felt no hesitation in advising you to continue as you were going. While you were off at sea, we had many letters from him, all in that sarcastic vein of his, but in none of them did he offer a word of criticism. He seemed thoroughly satisfied with your methods. In fact he once said he'd give a million of his own money if it would purchase your ability to spend one-fourth of it."

"Well, he can have my experience free of charge. A beggar can't be a chooser, you know," said Brewster, bitterly. His color was gradually coming back. "What do they know about the secretary?" he asked, suddenly, intent and alive.

"He was a new one, I understand, who came to Jones less than a year ago. Jones is said to have had implicit faith in him," said Ripley.

"And he disappeared at the same time?"

"They were last seen together."

"Then, he has put an end to Jones!" cried Monty, excitedly. "It is as plain as day to me. Don't you see that he exerted some sort of influence over the old man, inducing him to gt all this money together on some pretext or other, solely for the purpose of robbing him of the whole amount? Was ever anything more diabolical?" He began pacing the floor like an animal, nervously clasping and unclasping his hands. "We must catch that secretary! I don't believe Jones was dishonest. He has been duped by a clever scoundrel."

"The strangest circumstance of all, Mr. Brewster, is that no such person as Golden, the purchaser of your properties, can be found. He is supposed to reside in Omaha, and it is known that he paid nearly three million dollars for the property that now stands in his name. He paid it to Mr. Jones in cash, too, and he paid every cent that the property is worth."

"But he must be in existence somewhere," cried Brewster, in perplexity. "How the devil could he pay the money if he doesn't exist?"

"I only know that no trace of the man can be found. They know nothing of him in Omaha," said Grant, helplessly.

"So it has finally happened," said Brewster, but his excitement had dropped. "Well," he added, throwing himself into a deep chair, "it was always much too strange to be true. Even at the beginning it seemed like a dream, and now—well, now I am just awake, like the little boy after the fairy-tale. I seem like a fool to have taken it so seriously."

"There was no other way," protested Ripley, "you were quite right."

"Well, after all," continued Brewster, and the voice was as of one in a dream, "perhaps it's as well to have been in Wonderland even if you have to come down afterward to the ordinary world. I am foolish, perhaps, but even now I would not give it up." Then the thought of Peggy clutched him by the throat, and he stopped. After a moment he gathered himself together and rose. "Gentlemen," he said sharply, and his voice had changed; "I have had my fun and this is the end of it. Down underneath I am desperately tired of the whole thing, and I give you my word that you will find me a different man tomorrow. I am going to buckle down to the real thing. I am going to prove that my grandfather's blood is in me. And I shall come out on top."

Ripley was obviously moved as he replied. "I don't question it for a moment. You are made of the right stuff. I saw that long ago. You may count on us tomorrow for any amount you need."

Grant endorsed the opinion. "I like your spirit, Brewster," he said. "There are not many men who would have taken this as well. It's pretty hard on you, too, and it's a miserable wedding gift for your bride."

"We may have important news from Butte in the morning," said Ripley, hopefully; "at any rate, more of the details. The newspapers will have sensational stories no doubt, and we have asked for the latest particulars from the authorities. We'll see that things are properly investigated. Go home now, my boy, and go to bed. You will begin tomorrow with good luck at your side and you may be happy all your life in spite of tonight's depression."

"I'm sure to be happy," said Brewster, simply. "The ceremony takes place at seven o'clock, gentlemen. I was coming to your office at nine on a little matter of business, but I fancy it won't after all be necessary for me to hurry. I'll drop in before noon, however, and get that money. By the way, here are the receipts for the money I spent tonight. Will you put them away with the others? I intend to live up to my part of the contract, and it will save me the trouble of presenting them regularly in the morning. Good night, gentlemen. I am sorry you were obiged to stay up so ate on my account."

He left them bravely enough, but he had more than one moment of weakness before he could meet his friends. The world seemed unreal and himself the most unreal thing in it. But the night air acted as a stimulant and helped him to call back his courage. When he entered the studio at one o'clock, he was prepared to deem his promise to be "the jolliest fellow of them all."

CHAPTER XXXIV.

THE LAST WORD.

"I'll tell you about it later, dear," was all that Peggy, pleading, could draw from him.

At midnight Mrs. Dan had remonstrated with her. "You must go home, Peggy, dear," she said. "It is disgraceful for you to stay up so late. I went to bed at eight o'clock the night before I was married."

"And fell asleep at four in the morning," smiled Peggy.

"You are quite mistaken, my dear. I did not fall asleep at all. But I won't allow you to stop a minute longer. It puts rings under the eyes and sometimes they're red the morning after."

"Oh, you dear, sweet philosopher," cried Peggy, "how wise you are. Do you think I need a beauty sleep?"

"I don't want you to be a sleepy beauty, that's all," retorted Mrs. Dan.

Upon Monty's return from his trying hour with the lawyers, he had been besieged with questions, but he was cleverly evasive. Peggy alone was insistent; she had curbed her curiosity until they were on the way home, and then she implored him to tell her what had happened. The misery he had endured was as nothing to this reckoning with the woman who had the right to expect fair treatment. His duty was clear, but the strain had been heavy and it was not easy to meet it.

Peggy, something terrible has happened," he faltered, uncertain of his course.

"Tell me everything, Monty, you can trust me to be brave."

"When I asked you to marry me," he continued gravely, "it was with the thought that I could give you everything tomorrow. I looked for a fortune. I never meant that you should marry a pauper."

"I don't understand. You tried to test my love for you?"

"No, child, not that. But I was pledged not to speak of the money I expected, and I wanted you so much before it came."

"And it has failed you?" she answered. "I can't see that it changes things. I expected to marry a pauper, as you call it. Do you think this could make a difference?"

"But you don't understand, Peggy. I haven't a penny in the world."

"You hadn't a penny when I accepted you," she replied. "I am not afraid. I believe in you. And if you love me I shall not give you up."

"Dearest" and the carriage was at the door before another word was uttered. But Monty called to the coachman to drive just once around the block.

"Good night, my darling," he said when they reached home. "Sleep till eight o'clock if you like. There is nothing now in the way of having the wedding at nine, instead of at seven. In fact, I have a reason for wanting my whole fortune to come to me then. You will be all that I have in the world, child, but I am the happiest man alive."

In his room the strain was relaxed and Brewster faced the bitter reality. Without undressing he threw himself upon the lounge and wondered what the world held for him. It held Peggy at least, he thought, and she was enough. But had he been fair to her? Was he right in exacting a sacrifice? His tired brain whirled in the effort to decide. Only one thing was clear—that he could not give her up. The future grew black at the very thought of it. With her he could make things go, but alone it was another matter. He would take the plunge and he would justify it. His mind went traveling back over the graceless year, and he suddenly realized that he had forfeited the confidence of men who were worth while. His course in profligacy would not be considered the best training for business. The thought nerved him to action. He must make good. Peggy had faith in him. She came to him when everything was against him, and he would slave for her, he would starve, he would do anything to prove that she was not mistaken in him. She at least should know him for a man.

Looking toward the window he saw the black, uneasy night give way to the coming day. Haggard and faint he arose from the couch to watch the approach of the sun that is indifferent to wealth and poverty, to gayety and dejection. From far off in the gray light there came the sound of a five o'clock bell. A little later the shrieks of factory whistles were borne to his ears, muffled by distance but pregnant with the importance of a new day of toil. They were calling him, with all poor men, to the sweat-shop and the forge, to the great mill of life. The new era had begun, dawning bright and clear to disperse the gloom in his soul. Leaning against the casement and wondering where he could earn the first dollar for the Peggy Brewster that was Peggy Gray, he rose to meet it with a fine unflinching fearlessness.

Before seven o'clock he was down stairs and waiting. Joe Bragdon joined him a bit later, followed by Gardner and the minister. The DeMilles appeared without an invitation, but they were not denied. Mrs. Dan sagely shook her head when told that Peggy was still asleep and that the ceremony was off till nine o'clock.

"Monty, are you going away?" asked Dan, drawing him into a corner.

"Just a week in the hills," answered Monty, suddenly remembering the generosity of his attorneys.

"Come in and see me as soon as you return, old man," said DeMille, and Monty knew that a position would be open to him.

To Mrs. Dan fell the honor of helping Peggy dress. By the time she had had coffee and was ready to go down, she was pink with excitement and had quite forgotten the anxiety which had made the night an age.

She had never been prettier than on her wedding morning. Her color was rich, her eyes as clear as stars, her woman's body the picture of grace and health. Monty's heart leaped high with love of her.

"The prettiest girl in New York, by Jove," gasped Dan DeMille, clutching Bragdon by the arm.

"And look at Monty! He's become a new man in the last five minutes," added Joe. "Look at the glow in his cheeks! By the eternal, he's beginning to look as he did a year ago."

A clock chimed the hour of nine.

• • • • • • • •

"The man who was here yesterday is in the hall to see Mr. Brewster," said the maid, a few minutes after the minister had uttered the words that gave Peggy a new name. There was a moment of silence, almost of dread.

"You mean the fellow with the beard?" asked Monty, uneasily.

"Yes, sir. He sent in this letter, begging you to read it at once."

"Shall I send him away, Monty?" demanded Bragdon, defiantly. "What does he mean by coming at this time?"

"I'll read the letter first, Joe."

Every eye was on Brewster as he tore open the envelope. His face was expressive. There was wonder in it, then incredulity, then joy. He threw the letter to Bragdon, clasped Peggy in his arms spasmodically, and then, releasing her, dashed for the hall like one bereft of reason.

"It's Nopper Harrison" he cried, and a moment later the tall visitor was dragged into the circle. "Nopper" was quite overcome by the heartiness of his welcome.

"You are an angel, Nopper, God bless you" said Monty, with convincing emphasis. "Joe, read that letter aloud and then advertise for the return of those Boston terriers"

Bragdon's hands trembled and his voice was not sure as he translated the scrawl, "Nopper" Harrison standing behind him for the gleeful purpose of prompting him when the writing was beyond the range of human intelligence.

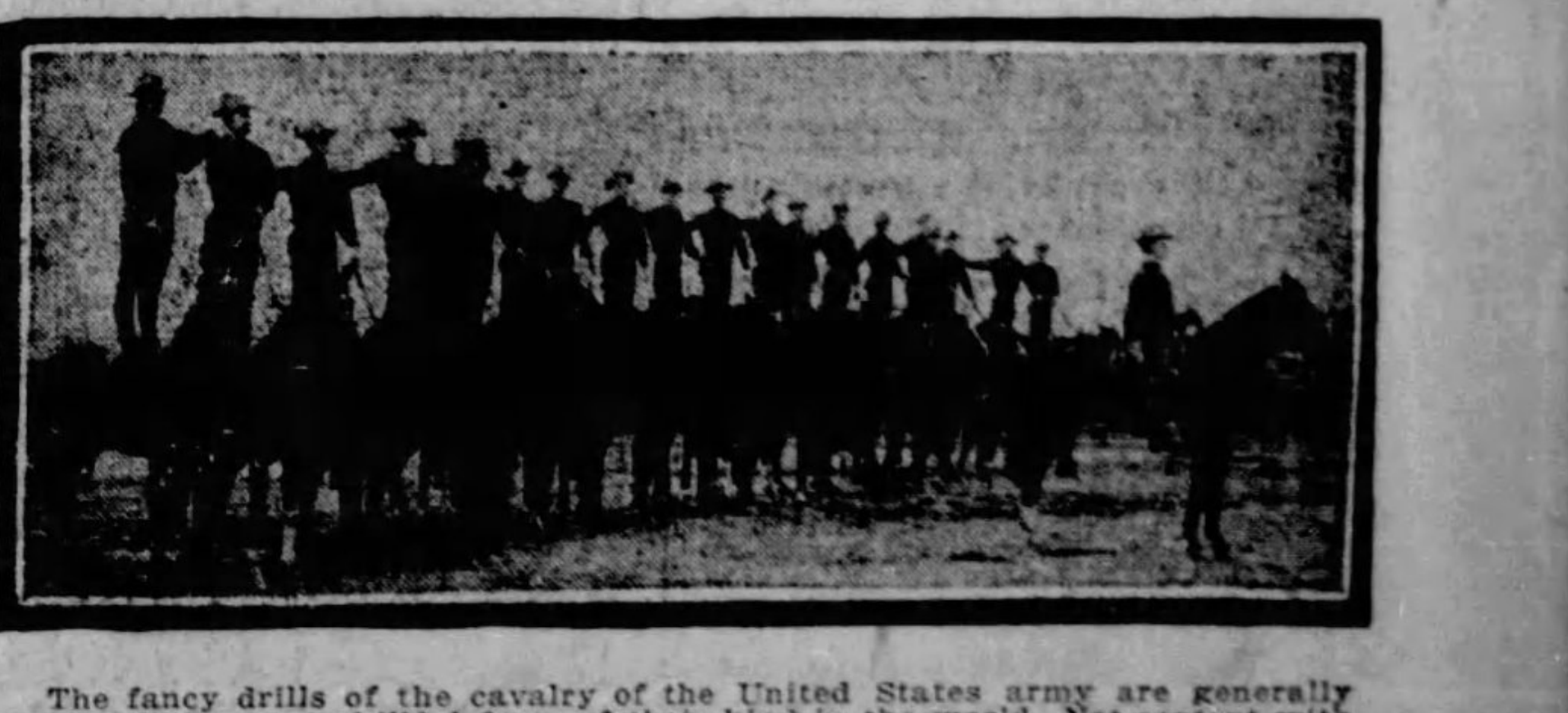
"Holland House, Sept. 23, 19—

"Mr. Montgomery Brewster,

"My Dear Boy:

"So you thought I had given you the slip, eh? Didn't think I'd show up here and do my part? Well, I don't blame you; I supose I've acted like a bloomin' idiot, but so long as it turns out O. K. there's no harm done. The wolf won't gnaw very much of a hole in your door, I reckon. This letter introduces my secretary, Mr. Oliver Harrison. He came to me last June, out in Butte, with the prospectus of a claim he had staked out up in the mountains. What he wanted was backing and he had such a good show to win out that I went into cahoots

Remarkable United States Cavalry Drill



The fancy drills of the cavalry of the United States army are generally considered the most skillful feats of their kind in the world. Not content with drilling in the ordinary way the soldiers have devised a series of maneuvers such as riding while standing in the stirrup, at the same time carrying men on their shoulders, and in this difficult positon going through the complicated maneuvers of the field. The accompanying photograph shows a company of these crack horsemen at attention in a very difficult position.

YOU'RE NEEDED

The section traversed by the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Ry. is very comprehensive. From St. Louis, Hannibal or Kansas City to Galveston or San Antonio, is a stretch of over one thousand miles of territory, capable of sustaining a population many times that of the present. A thousand industries, soil of various degrees of fertility, a wonderful produce of plants and crops, oil, gas and minerals are to be found. Peopled by eager, pushing, wide-awake citizens who believe in the future of the Southwest and see the virtue of encouraging enterprises of every description and of getting more and better facilities, the opportunity is apparent.

The Southwest is really in need of nothing save people. More men are needed—**you're needed.** There are vast areas of unimproved land—land not yielding the crops of which it is capable. The same thing in a different way is true of the towns. Few lines of business are adequately represented. There are openings for mills and manufacturing plants, small stores, banks, newspapers and lumber yards. The oil and gas fields of Kansas, Indian Territory and Oklahoma are practically new and offer wonderful opportunities for development along commercial lines.

THE OPPORTUNITY IS NOW.

The M., K. & T. has no lands for sale, we are simply interested in the upbuilding of the country. We believe in the Southwest, and know that with its present needs and opportunities, the prospects are brighter and the future more hopeful than in the older and more densely populated States. We want you to investigate conditions and satisfy yourself of the truthfulness of this.

On Feb. 7th and 21st and March 7th and 21st, the M., K. & T. Ry. will sell excursion tickets from St. Louis, Hannibal and Kansas City to Indian Territory, Oklahoma and Central and Eastern Texas at

$15 For The Round Trip.

THE MK AND T MISSOURI, KANSAS & TEXAS RY.

You should take advantage of this opportunity to see the Southwest for yourself.

We are in possession of all sorts of information valuable alike to the investor and homeseeker. If you are interested, tell us what you want, how much you have to invest, and we will gladly furnish the information.

Write today for a copy of our book, "Business Chances." It's free. Address: Geo. Morton, G. P. & T. A., Box 912C, St. Louis, Mo.; Geo. W. Smith, N. P. A., 316 Marquette Bldg., Chicago, Ill.; H. F. Bowsher, D. P. A., 408 Traction Bldg., Cincinnati, Ohio.

with him. He's got a mine up there that is dead sure to yield millions. Seems as though he has to give you half of the yield, though. Says you grubstaked him. Good fellow, this Harrison. Needed a secretary and man of affairs, so took him into my office. You can see that he did not take me up into the mountains to murder me, as the papers say this morning. Such rot! Nobody's business but my own if I concluded to come east without telling everybody in Butte about it.

"I am here and so is the money. Got in last night. Harrison came from Chicago a day ahead of me. I went to office of G. & R. at eight this morning. Found them in a terrible stew. Thought I'd skipped out or been murdered. Money all gone, everything gone to smash. That's what they thought. Don't blame 'em much. You see it was this way: I concluded to follow out the terms of the will and deliver the goods in person. I got together all of Jim Sedgwick's stuff and did a lot of other fool things, I suppose, and hiked off for New York. You'll find about seven million dollars' worth of stuff to your credit when you endorse the certified checks down at Grant & Ripley's, my boy. It's all here and in the banks.

"It's a mighty decent sort of wedding gift, I reckon.

"The lawyers told me all about you. Told me all about last night, and that you were going to be married this morning. By this time you're comparatively happy with the bride, I guess. I looked over your report and took a few peeps at the receipts. They're all right. I'm satisfied. The money is yours. Then I got to thinking that maybe you wouldn't care to come down at nine o'clock, especially as you are just recovering from the joy of being married, so I settled with the lawyers, and they'll settle with you. If you have nothing in particular to do this afternoon about two o'clock, I'd suggest that you come to the hotel and we'll dispose of a few formalities that the law requires of us. And you can give me some lessons in spending money. I've got a little I'd like to miss some morning. As for your ability as a business man, I have this to say: Any man who can spend a million a year and have nothing to show for it, don't need a recommendation from anybody. He's in a class by himself and it's a business that no one else can give him a pointer about. The best test of your real capacity, my boy, is the way you listed your property for taxation. It's a true sign of business sagacity. That would have decided me in your favor if everything else had been against you.

"I'm sorry you've been worried about all this. You have gone through a good deal in a year, and you have been roasted from Hades to breakfast by everybody. Now it's your turn to laugh. It will surprise them to read the "extras" today. I've done my duty to you in more ways than one. I've got myself interviewed by the newspapers and today they'll print the whole truth about Montgomery Brewster and his millions. They've got the Sedgwick will and my story and the old town will boil with excitement. I guess you'll be squared before the world, all right. You'd better stay indoors for awhile though, if you want to have a quiet honeymoon.

"I don't like New York. Never did. Am going back to Butte tonight. Out there we have real sky-scrapers and they are not built of brick. They are two or three miles high and they have gold in 'em. There is real grass in the lowlands and we have valleys that make Central Park look like a half an inch of nothing. Probably you and Mrs. Brewster were going to take a wedding trip, so why not go west with me in my car. We start at 7:45 p. m., and I won't bother you. Then you can take it anywhere you like.

"Sincerely yours,
"SWEARENGEN JONES.

"P. S.—I forgot to say there is no such man as Golden. I bought your mines and ranches with your own money. You may buy them back at the same figures. I'd advise you to do it. They'll be worth twice as much in a year. I hope you'll forgive the whims of an old man who has liked you from the start."

THE END.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY
Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature on every box. 25c.

AMERICAN FRUIT EXPORTS

The state department has just issued an interesting series of special reports from American consuls abroad in regard to American fruits in foreign countries. The department made a special request of all consuls for reports on this subject, and these have just been published by congress. They show a great increase in the importation of fresh fruits all over Europe and Great Britain from America, especially in apples. Not only are the apples imported fresh, but in the dried and evaporated state. The foreigners complain, however, that the American shippers have a habit of packing the apples, as well as other fruits, in barrels with the top and bottom layers of better fruit than in the body of the barrel. The American consuls in France especially note this complaint of French dealers, and say it is hurting the American trade. Consul General Rufus Fleming, at Edinburgh, who by the way, is an old Times-Star editor, reports that the Scotchmen are yearly using more and more American fruits. The Scotchmen are not great fruit eaters, because fruit is scarce in that country, as the climate is not conducive to its growth. But he says they are growing very fond of American apples and California fruit, which is being imported in good quantities. The consul at Dundee, where the jams come from, also reports the increase of the importation of all fruits, which shows that evidently the Dundee marmalades are being made largely from American fruits. From Belgium comes the report that the California prunes have driven out almost entirely the French prunes in that country. The American products are cheaper, and the Belgians like them as well as they do the French.—Cincinnati Times-Star.

Successful use of Oils in the Cure of Tumor—What the Rev. G. B. Crinklaw Says About It.

Rudd, Iowa, May 23, 1904.

Dr. D. M. Bye Co., Indianapolis, Ind.

GENTLEMEN—In answer to your inclosed letter I am glad to report success in using your treatment for tumors of the rectum. I began your treatment on Nov. 4, 1903. In one month the tumors were removed and I have been well ever since, except that I have some trouble with constipation. Yours thankfully,

GEORGE B. CRINKLAW.

All forms of cancer and tumor, internal and external, cured by soothing, balmy oil, and without pain or disfigurement. No experiment, but successfully used ten years. Write to the Home Office of the Originator for free book—Dr. D. M. BYE CO., Drawer 505 C, Indianapolis, Ind.

WHO SAID IT?

Cincinnati Times-Star.

"You can fool all the people some of the time and some of the people all the time, but you can not fool all the people all of the time," is a saying that has been for years accredited to Abraham Lincoln. Now the authenticity of the credit is denied by such authorities as to make it questionable if the martyred President ever uttered it.

The homely expression of his philosophy to which Lincoln was given—a style that was his greatest characteristic—is so embodied in this phrase that it is little wonder that it generally has been accepted as a saying by him. But recently some inquiring person made a careful search in Lincoln's writings for the phrase and was unable to find it. Secretary of State John Hay, who had been a secretary to Lincoln, declared that he had never encountered the phrase when making a search of Lincoln's writings. A congressman asked the congressional librarian to make a search of the authorship of the phrase. In reply, Assistant Librarian Spofford has written that it does not occur in any published work of Lincoln's, and adds that Mr. Nicolay, Lincoln's secretary and an associate of Col. Hay, had informed him that the phrase was spurious. Mr. Spofford declares that the real author was Phineas T. Barnum, the showman, who "fooled the people" so successfully that he coined the dictum, "The American people like to be humbugged."

But despite all this research and these expert opinions, it is safe to declare that the American people will go on accrediting Lincoln with it. If he did not coin the phrase, it was worthy of him.

$100 Reward, $100.

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure now known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials.

Address F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, Ohio.

Sold by all Druggists, 75c.

Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

HUMBLER HEROES.

It might not be so difficult to lead the light brigade,
While the army cheered behind you, and the fifes and bugles played;
It might be rather easy, with the warshriek in your ears,
To forget the bite of bullets and the taste of blood and tears.
But to be a scrubwoman, with four
Babies, or more,
Every day, every day setting your back
On the rack,
And all your reward forever not quite
A full bite
Of bread for your babies. Say!
In the heat of the day
You might be a hero to head a brigade
But a hero like her? I'm afraid! I'm afraid!

It might be very feasible to force a great reform,
To saddle public passion and to ride upon the storm;
It might be somewhat simple to ignore the roar of wrath,
Because a second shout broke out to cheer you on your path.
But he who, alone and unknown, is true
To his view,
Unswerved by the crush of the muttonbrowed
Blatting crowd,
Unwon by the flabby-brained, blinking ease
Which he sees
Throned and anointed. Say!
At the height of the fray,
You might be the chosen to captain the throng;
But to stand all alone? How long? How long?
—Edmund Vance Cooke in Philadelphia Post.

BALANCING ROCK.

Rocks with grotesque faces are always curiosities and sure to attract attention. One of the great American trunk lines, realizing the value of such an attraction, makes a remarkable "face rock" the feature of its illustrated advertising. In England there are numerous examples, the most celebrated being in Yorkshire. The idol rock near Brimham is probably one of the most striking. It is a most mysterious looking object, of tremendous size and form. Although a perfectly detached block, it is fully twenty feet high, the whole mass weighing over two hundred tons. It is poised on a pyramid three and a half feet in diameter, the pivot itself supporting this enormous column, having a diameter of scarcely twelve inches.

TWO THINKERS.

Beauman—Still in a brown study! Always thinking about something!

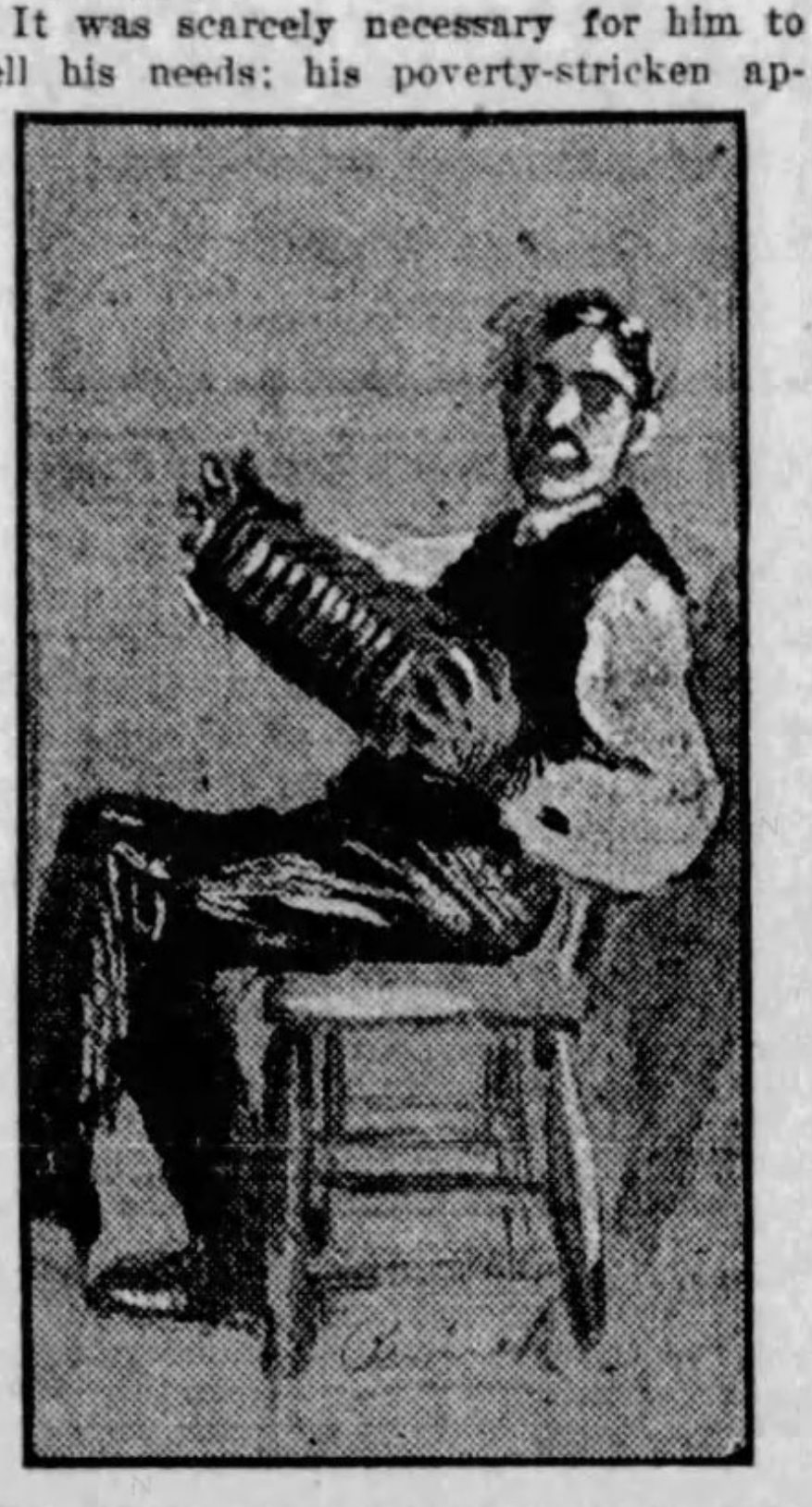
Wyse—So are you, but it is always about your clothes. The result is apparent in the case of either of us. I get creases in my forehead, and you have them in your trousers.—Boston Transcript.

THE BACKSLIDER

ELIZABETH AYRES.

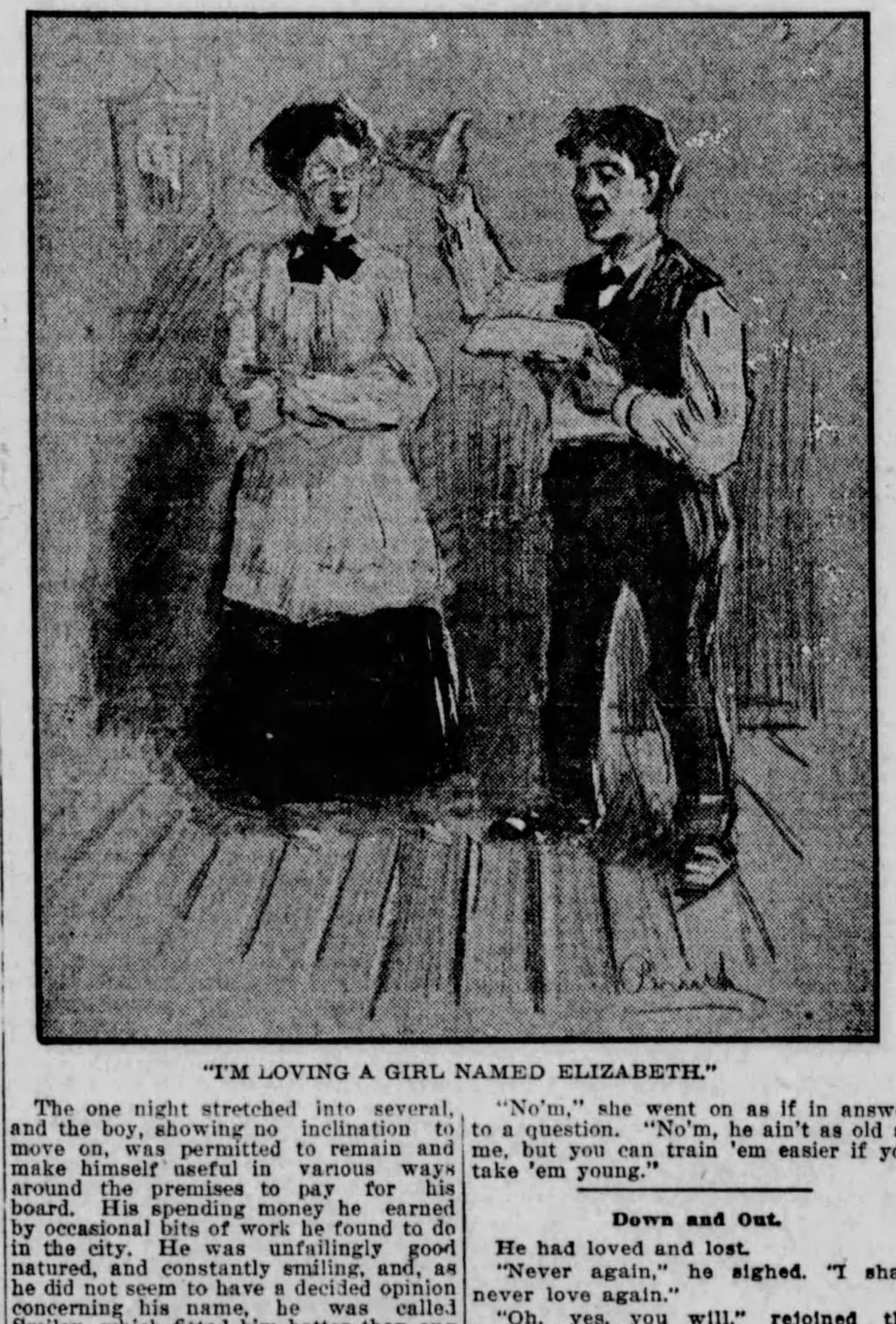
Undoubtedly it was against all laws of common sense, caution and wisdom to give him shelter, as he was a tramp and a stranger, but it was a cruel, iron night in winter when he applied at the door for help, and he had youth in his favor and a pair of honest blue eyes that looked his appeal.

It was scarcely necessary for him to tell his needs; his poverty-stricken appearance spoke plainer than words, and make explanation superfluous. It was his good fortune that he knocked at the door of a house where the mistress let her generous impulses rule her actions, and, seeing others as she was herself, she trusted everybody.



HE TOOK TO PLAYING THE CONCERTINA.

The boy—he was not more than nineteen years of age—was taken in and warmed and fed, and his ragged garments replaced with whole clothing. He had come from nowhere and his destination was equally indefinite, so he was bidden to stay for the night, at least, and was given a comfortable place to sleep in the barn, where, for the time, there were no horses.



"I'M LOVING A GIRL NAMED ELIZABETH."

The one night stretched into several, and the boy, showing no inclination to move on, was permitted to remain and make himself useful in various ways around the premises to pay for his board. His spending money he earned by occasional bits of work he found to do in the city. He was unfailingly good natured, and constantly smiling, and, as he did not seem to have a decided opinion concerning his name, he was called Smiley, which fitted him better than any other.

Smiley's mouth was like an inverted half-moon the greater part of the time. He found the family to his liking and adopted it for his own, ignoring the possibility of there being a dispute as to the rights of his claim.

"I guess we'd better clean our walk this morning," he remarked when a heavy snowfall made this duty obvious.

"Our house'll need painting in the spring, and I guess I'll have to get in and attend to it," he announced, when the winter was breaking conducting himself as general manager for the family and all its possessions.

His attitude was an unfailing source of amusement to the mistress of the household, but Elizabeth, the dictator of the kitchen, openly if silently, disapproved of Smiley's presence. Elizabeth was one of those rare treasures commonly described as "a jewel," and was a girl of the kind no family should be without. She was somewhere in the late twenties; a tall, serious, deeply religious young woman, whose spine had been taught in its childhood to keep a straight line and had never forgotten its lesson.

Elizabeth carried herself as erect as a pine and had won the title of "the Grenadier," which title, out of respect for her dignity, was never bestowed upon her in public.

From the first, finding her disapproval of no avail, she had acted as if Smiley had no existence. She gave him his meals as if he was not present, ignoring his friendly advances.

From the first, Smiley was smitten with the charms of the cleanly creature and fell at her feet where he abjectly worshipped. He haunted the kitchen as much as he dared, staring at Elizabeth in silent adoration, and seizing every opportunity to do her some service that might lighten her labors. The girl stalked about in her grenadier manner, sometimes, though seldom, acknowledging his assistance with a laconic word, grudgingly spoken.

Smiley's good spirits began to waver. He was so distressingly in love and the object of his affections so distressingly unresponsive. He took to playing the concertina. In the beginning he fell lustily upon the popular airs and "executed" them recklessly, but the weight of his unrequited affections pressed too heavily upon him and he poured out his soul in wheezily doleful strains that caused Elizabeth to mutter wrathfully, "Cats yowling!"

Finally in hopes of pleasing his stern lady, Smiley "got religion," and Elizabeth melted perceptibly. Encouraged by her unwonted mildness, he imparted to her terrible tales of his past and protested that he was a reformed sinner in constant danger of back-sliding. Elizabeth's interest was aroused and she listened patiently, giving him the support of her good advice.

"I've had religion before and I've backslid," he confessed. "Maybe I've got it for good this time," he went on, "but it aint safe to trust me. I don't know what might happen if I was to get discouraged," he said, his guileless blue eyes and smiling, half-moon of a mouth, belying the portentious import of his head, darkly shaken.

Elizabeth sustained him with kindness and encouraging words until Smiley became too personal in his attentions and dared to read to her a love poem of his own composition:

I'm loving a girl named Elizabeth,
I'm loving a girl that's tall.
If the girl that I love won't marry me,
I don't want to live at all.

So please say yes, Elezabeth,
I hope I'm not too free,
If you'll only say yes and mean it true,
I'm sure we'll always agree.

There were several more verses to the same effect, and the effect they had on Elizabeth was to drive her back into her reserve. She was not ready to be rushed into matrimony, and Smiley found himself out in the cold once more. In his despair he sought relief in the mad lees of the bottle and came home late at night with an impediment in his walk, loudly proclaiming his back-sliding, and denouncing Eilzabeth as the cause of his fall, accenting his anguish with fearful groans from the concertina.

Elizabeth heard and trembled and wept, blaming herself for her hard-heartedness. The next day the fiat went forth from the head of the household. It was summer and Smiley must depart never to return.

"I'll backslide for good and all if I have to go away from here," he lamented in a voice that seemed to issue from a cavern of woe.

Elizabeth was moved as she had never been moved before. Her's was a case of first aid to the injured; a chance to snatch a brand from the burning.

Smiley went away because he found that he must, but he did not go far. Evening after evening the sounds of a dolorous concertina filtered through the air in a mournful serenade, while Elizabeth sat on the back porch steps and sighed in melancholy. By some strange quirk of feminine nature she held herself in fault for driving a fellow-being to destruction, and she did what women frequently do when they make a marriage none can understand. She married Smiley because he wanted her to so much and because she thought it was the only way to save him from perdition. She married him on one of her Thursday afternoons "out," and brought him back to the house to break the news to the family.

She was more the grenadier than ever when she stalked in, followed by Smiley, whose half-moon mouth was marking his face in almost a circle. Elizabeth's manner forbade remonstrance or even surprise.

"Yes'm," she said, "I've married him, he raised such a touse, but he won't do any more backslidin'."

"No'm," she went on as if in answer to a question. "No'm, he ain't as old as me, but you can train 'em easier if you take 'em young."

Down and Out.

He had loved and lost.

"Never again," he sighed. "I shall never love again."

"Oh, yes, you will," rejoined the heartless beauty.

"Never again," he repeated. "I'm going to turn over a new leaf and save money."—Chicago News.

Weak Kidneys

To any Kidney sufferer who has not tried my remedy I offer a full dollar's worth free. Not a mere sample—but a regular dollar bottle—standard size and staple.

There is nothing to pay, either now or later. I ask no deposit—no promise. You take no risk. The dollar bottle is free—because mine is no ordinary remedy, and I feel so sure of its results that I can afford to make this offer.

In the first place, my remedy does not treat the kidneys themselves. Such treatment is wrong, for the kidneys are not to blame for their weaknesses or irregularities. They have no power—no self-control. They are operated and actuated by a tiny shred of a nerve which alone is responsible for their condition. If the Kidney nerve is strong and healthy the kidneys are strong and healthy. If the Kidney nerve goes wrong you know it by the inevitable result—kidney trouble.

This tender nerve is only one of a great system of nerves; this system controls not only the kidneys, but the heart and the liver and the stomach. For simplicity's sake I have called this great nerve system the "Inside Nerves." They are not the nerves of feeling—not the nerves that enable you to walk, to talk, to act, to think. They are the master nerves and every vital organ is their slave. The common name for these nerves is the "sympathetic nerves"—because each set is in such close sympathy with the others that weakness anywhere results in weakness everywhere.

This is why I treat not the kidney that is weak but the ailing nerve that MAKES it weak. This is the secret of my success. This is why I can afford to do this unusual thing—to give away FREE the first dollar bottle that ANY STRANGER may know how my remedy succeeds.

The offer is open to every one, everywhere, who has not tried my remedy. Those who have tried it do not need the evidence. So you must write ME for the free dollar bottle order. I will then send you an order on your druggist for a full dollar bottle, standard size and staple. He will pass it down to you from his stock as freely as though your dollar lay before him and will send the bill to me. Write for the order today.

For a free order for a full dollar bottle you must address Dr. Shoop, Box 8528, Racine, Wis. State which book you want.

Book 1 on Dyspepsia.
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HOW TO CURE CATARRH

The best book ever written on Catarrh and how to cure it is being given away absolutely free of charge by its author, Catarrh Specialist Sproule, the greatest authority of the age on the treatment and cure of Catarrh.

CATARRH AND ITS CURE

The book contains information that will be of wonderful value to all victims of Catarrh. It was written to honestly help all who suffer from Catarrh and it explains all about the cause, dangers and cure of this common but often fatal disease. It shows how Catarrh comes on; how it spreads through the whole system, destroying smell, taste and hearing; how, if neglected, it's bound to work its way into the lungs and become Consumption. The book also shows how to cure catarrh absolutely and permanently. Fine drawings by the best artists illustrate its pages.

If you want to get rid of your Catarrh send for this book and find out what to do. Catarrh can be entirely cured and this book explains how. It's in great demand so ask for it today. Write your name and address plainly on the dotted lines, cut out the Free Coupon and mail it to **Catarrh Specialist SPROULE, 6 to 9 Trade Building, Boston.**

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AWAKENING OF CHINESE.

Bishop Roots, of the Episcopal church, a guest of the Raleigh, has been for the past eight years in charge of missionary work in the Hankow district of China. He is a young man of high learning and fitted by temperament for the arduous work he has taken up in the Orient. His home is at Little Rock, Ark., but he was educated in Massachusetts.

"There is," said he, "a perceptible awakening in China, which has been the slowest of all countries to adopt western ideals. I think it can be said that the people are beginning to realize that their own welfare demands that they change some of their ancient ways for the more progressive customs of the white race. The work of Christianizing China of necessity proceeds slowly, and we must pave the way in the schools and hospitals. In both these there is a great deal of good being accomplished. For instance, in many of our schools we see a discontinuance of the foot-binding practice that has for centuries inflicted torture on the native women.

"In the district over which my labors extend, embracing two provinces and parts of two others, there are more people than in all the United States. A great many of the common people are sorely pressed for food at all times and the struggle for existence is fierce and unremitting. A big factor in the impoverishment of these millions is their conservatism. For a thousand years they have made no improvement in agriculture, transportation, or industry of any kind. Nor have their educational methods changed in all this long period except that, of late, they have, as shown by the government examinations, asked questions which presuppose information regarding other countries, something hitherto unknown.

"We have some 3,000 names of natives on our books who have embraced Christianity, and there are at present 1,000 men and women studying with a view to receiving baptism. Many of these are sincere; occasionally one may be hypocritical, as would happen among all races. Very frequently it is the fate of converts to the Christian religion to be bitterly persecuted. I would say as a result of close study of the Chinese that, as a nation, they are strong mentally, physically and morally; in fact, in all the elements that constitute true human worth they are distinctly the equal of any people I have ever encountered."—Washington Post.

A QUAKER CITY SMALL BOY

You can't lose the kids. The other day a youngster entered the store of a prominent business man in a town near this city and approached the head of the house with the remark:

"Say, mister, don't you want to buy a ticket?"

"What's it for?" asked the business man.

"It's for a fair we're goin' to have to buy baseball suits for next summer," was the reply.

"I'm selling tickets, too," returned the business man with a smile. "Mine are for the supper that is to be given for the benefit of the church. Suppose we trade?"

The boy looked at the merchant with undisguised delight. He had heard of the supper, and could hardly bunch up the words quick enough to say:

"I'll go you, mister."

The trade was quickly made, and it was not until some time afterward that it dawned on the business man that the tickets sold by the boy were rated at 10 cents each, while those he was selling for the church supper retailed at 50 cents.

The boy was 40 cents to the good.—Philadelphia Telegraph.

LOYALTY OF CHILDREN.

"To me one of the touching characteristics of small children," remarked an East Side father, "is their true blue loyalty to everybody with whom they have been closely associated and to everything that has come into their lives, barring discipline and medicine, perhaps. And you can't talk them out of this fealty of theirs. You may have your own opinions and express them freely, but after all's said and done they'll cling to their views and their attachments are rarely shaken, even slightly. It's a peculiarity that is particularly noticeable at this season, two or three weeks after Christmas. The house may be filled with new toys, and temporarily they may absorb attention, but the first thing you know you'll hear the little people inquiring for the dilapidated, disreputable rag doll that's 'losted' and the three-legged horse that's gone to the orphan asylum, and there is real trouble in the nursery. Explanations and lectures on the happiness that's concealed in giving cheerfully of a broken down surplus are unsatisfactory. The old playthings are in demand, and it's many a long day before they are forgotten.—Providence Journal.

OLDEST KNOWN TREE.

The town of Kosfi the capital of the small Turkish island of that name lying off the coast of Asia Minor, possesses the oldest tree in the world. Under its shade Hippocrates instructed his disciples in his methods and views concerning the healing art 2,000 years ago. Tradition carries the age of the tree back to the time of Aesculapius (of whom Hippocrates was a lineal descendant), which would add some 400 years to its age. A great part of the trunk is built around, and there is a fountain known as Hippocrates' fountain. The circumference of the trunk is thirty feet, and there are two main lower branches, which are supported by masonry columns.

Divorce.

A lawyer making a specialty of divorce cases was recently consulted by a woman desirous of bringing action against her husband for separation.

The lady related a harrowing story of her ill-treatment at the hands of her better half. Indeed, the lawyer was so impressed by her recital of woes that for a moment he was startled out of his usual professional composure. "Madam!" he exclaimed, "from what you say, I gather that this man is a perfect brute!"

Whereupon the applicant for divorce rose with dignity and said:

"Sir, I shall consult another lawyer. I came here to get your advice as to a divorce, not to hear my husband abused!"—Harper's Weekly.

You Bet!

A bird and a bottle are fine,
And I don't sneer at lobsters and wine;
But in winter—My sakes!
It's the buckwheat cakes
And the maple syrup for mine!
—Cleveland Leader.

Proof.

"Do you think Bangs ever fooled his wife successfully?"

"I know it. He married her!"—Detroit Free Press.

OTTERS ON THE TOBOGGAN

Animals Seem to Enjoy Coasting as Much as Human Beings.

It seems strange to think that any full-grown, four-footed animal should indulge in play like a child, and yet this is what the otter does. His amusement is tobogganing and his playground is on a slope, covered with ice or snow, that goes down grade into a pool of water. Here he takes his recreation, and no little boy with a new sled ever enjoyed a coast down an ice-bound hill more than this beautiful creature from the frozen north.

The otter is perhaps the most interesting of the fur-bearing animals. He is quite large, sometimes weighing as much as twenty-five pounds. He resembles the seal and the mink, being, however, of heavier build, and is both supple and strong. Living for the most part in water, he preys on fish which his swimming and diving ability enable him to catch easily. The entrance to his home, which is a burrow in the bank of a stream, is under the water.

In the early spring, when the ice begins to thaw, these animals start on their travels from one stream to another, sometimes spending months on the journey. If they happen to see an inviting hill by the wayside they immediately stop their pilgrimage and prepare for some sport. One of the number leaves the water and slowly climbs the slope, making a smooth hollow in the ice with his body.

When the slide is prepared he lies flat on his stomach, thrusts his nose forward and, turning his forepaws under his soft sides, goes sailing swiftly down. His speed steadily increases until he reaches the water. Silently he parts the surface and is lost from sight for a few seconds, then his head appears above the surface and you can hear him give a call which sounds like a whistle. This is a signal. The next otter assumes the position and shoots to the bottom to join his companion, who has meanwhile crawled out on the ice. Then another whistle and the next in order slides and plunges, and the performance is kept up until each one has several trips to his credit.

The first makers of a slide will keep this up for an indefinite time, speeding down hill and then trudging up again to their positions at the top, where they wait for the whistle from below, in the meantime playfully biting each other or rolling in the snow. Finally though, when, like children, they begin to tire of their amusement, they go back in the water and fish. Even then if they should happen to spy another slide, abandoned by a different band of otters, they can not resist at least one trip. In fact, otters prefer the ready-made places; it is only when they are unable to find any such that they go through the laborious business of smoothing a hollow in the snow.

There seems to be no reason for this practice beyond that of pure enjoyment. The otter has his play just as the puppy or kitten, though perhaps more human in its methods.

YANKEE PUMPKIN-PIE.

You may talk about your foreign cooks and all the things they make,
The thousand dishes that they stew and boil and bake;
You may prate about their wondrous skill in culinary arts,
How deftly they can manufacture puddings, pies and tarts;
Go praise the French and German chefs, and the Italians, too,
For making salads, sauces, soups and fancy dishes new—
But for a toothsome morsel upon which I can rely
Just give to me a solid wedge of Yankee pumpkin-pie.

Let those of fashionable taste turn up the nose in pride,
And think it quite plebeian to be simply satisfied.
Let them eat their pate de foie gras, their truffles and such stuff
With foreign names, suspicious looks and odors rank enough;
Let them eat those airy pastry puffs they think so very nice,
Because they've got outlandish names and cost a mighty price—
But say, to curb your appetite, and your stomach satisfy
There's nothing like a great big chunk of Yankee pumpkin-pie.

Roast beef may have more nutriment, more body-building worth;
Veal, mutton, lamb be nourishing, and stretching of your girth.
Your chicken, duck or turkey may suit palates very fine—
But these can take a back seat when I'm passing down the line.
Fish, flesh and fowl may serve to stay the appetite of some;
But you must treat me better when I to your table come.
Leave out the high-toned viands, let each dainty dish go by—
If I can get my face fast in a piece of pumpkin-pie.
—Binghamton Press.

THE WOMEN OF KENTUCKY

The Kentucky woman is simply the Venus of Milo in warm healthy flesh, with grace in all her motions, and when in love heaven in her eye. She has the American capacity to adapt herself to fresh conditions. Her nerves have not been set on an edge by Atlantic coast winds, and she has a broad and sympathetic nature.—London Truth.

An Experienced "Court."

David McCall, who said he came from England, was found on Exchange street trying to feed money to a liveryman's horse.

"Where are you bound for?" asked the justice.

"New York," said McCall.

"You get down there as quickly as you can," said the justice. "You won't have to feed your money to horses to get rid of it there."—Buffalo Express.

A FELLOW FEELING

Why She Felt Lenient Towards the Drunkard.

A great deal depends on the point of view. A good temperance woman was led, in a peculiar way, to revise her somewhat harsh judgment of the poor devil who cannot resist his cups and she is now the more charitable. She writes:

"For many years I was a great sufferer from asthma. Finally my health got so poor that I found I could not lie down, but walked the floor whilst others slept. I got so nervous I could not rest anywhere.

"Specialists told me I must give up the use of coffee—the main thing that I always thought gave me some relief. I consulted our family physician, and he, being a coffee fiend himself, told me to pay no attention to their advice. Coffee had such a charm for me that in passing a restaurant and getting a whiff of the fragrance I could not resist a cup. I felt very lenient towards the drunkard who could not pass the saloon. Friends often urged me to try Postum, but I turned a deaf ear, saying 'That may do for people to whom coffee is harmful, but not for me—coffee and I will never part.'

"At last, however, I bought a package of Postum, although I was sure I could not drink it. I prepared it as directed, and served it for breakfast. Well, bitter as I was against it, I must say that never before had I tasted a more delicious cup of coffee! From that day to this (more than 2 years) I have never had a desire for the old coffee. My health soon returned; the asthma disappeared, I began to sleep well and in a short time I gained 20 pounds in weight.

"One day I handed my physician the tablets he had prescribed for me, telling him I had no use for them. He stayed for dinner. When I passed him his coffee cup he remarked 'I am glad to see you were sensible enough not to let yourself be persuaded that coffee was harmful. This is the best cup of coffee I ever drank,' he continued; 'the trouble is so few people know how to make good coffee.' When he got his second cup I told him he was drinking Postum. He was incredulous, but I convinced him, and now he uses nothing but Postum in his home and has greatly improved in health." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

Look in each package for the famous little book, "The Road to Wellville."

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Order **FULTON WHISKEY** by Mail

EXPRESS PREPAID FROM DISTILLERY DIRECT TO YOU.

The public has been frequently deceived by the reckless and extravagent claims made in the advertisements of irresponsible firms, **who are not distillers.** We invite the most rigid investigation of **these facts for your consideration:**

1. Method of distilling FULTON Whiskey. Hon. D. N. Comingore, for eight years U. S. Collector of Internal Revenue, Sixth District Ky., at Covington, Ky., to whom you may write, stated after a thorough examination of our Distillery: "I found in the processes of manufacture you had adopted the very best and most approved methods for producing the highest grade Whiskey."

2. The Medicinal Properties, Purity, Maturity, Mellow, Delicious Taste, and the Agreeable Odor of FULTON Whiskey secured for it the indorsement of physicians, placed it in the wards of Municipal Hospitals and U. S. Government Hospitals everywhere, to whom we refer you, and on the sideboards of select clubs, and in the medicine chests of thousands of families.

3. Our Responsibility. We own and operate U. S. Registered Distillery No. 22, with offices and shipping warehouse located in Covington, Ky. We refer to First National Bank, all Express Companies and every business house and citizen here.

We ship, all express charges prepaid, in plain boxes, two gallons FULTON Whiskey, either Rye or Bourbon, or one gallon of each, in Myers' patent glass demijohns for $5.00. Or, if you prefer

IN A PLAIN BOX

2 Gallons IN DEMIJOHNS FOR $5. Or 4 Full QUARTS $3.

Send No Money

with your two gallon $5.00 order, as we ship on terms of 30 days to persons who will have their bank or merchants guarantee their account when ordering on these terms. This offer is made to prove the superior quality of FULTON and place it in households for medicinal purposes. Minors need not answer. If not satisfied, return at our expense, and if paid for, all your money will be refunded by next mail. Four miniature bottles Select Reserve Fulton will be sent FREE to those who remit with two gallon orders.

Orders for one gallon are shipped, all express charges prepaid, in four full quart bottles or our demijohn ON RECEIPT OF $3.00. Return if not satisfied, and your money will be refunded.

Address Plainly **MYERS & COMPANY,** Warehouse No. 213, COVINGTON, KY.

Orders from Colorado, Utah, Montana, Arizona, New Mexico, Nevada, Washington, Wyoming, Idaho, Oregon, and California, must call for six gallons, $15 by prepaid freight. Write for express terms.

The Farmstead

Questions for Answers.

The following questions are submitted to readers to answer. We do this in the hope of getting the results of actual and successful experience, which will be the most valuable answers possible:

I have a horse which had the distemper last spring. The disease left him with a dry, harsh cough, that apparently comes only from the throat. There is no discharge whatever. Will some reader of the Farmstead volunteer to give me a cure?—H., Petoskey, Mich.

Am anxious that some Blade reader tell me what is the matter with my cow. She throws up her cud part of the time. She is in good flesh and apparently all right. I would like to know a remedy, if there is one.—C., Hillsdale, Wis.

I am anxious to secure some information in regard to raising golden pheasants. Among the many readers of the Farmstead is there one who will help me?—S., Alton, O.

Will some reader of The Blade please tell me what is the cause of bitter milk? I feed ground feed, corn and oats, good fodder and good hay, but the milk is very bitter. The cows are healthy. What is the cause and what is the remedy? Also, why is the cream so hard to churn?—F., Bethesda, O.

Will some reader of The Blade give their experience with the white blackberry? It is advertised in seed catalogues but have never heard any reports of it in the farm papers.—R, Oberlin, O.

Will some kind reader tell us how to get rid of fleas in winter? They stay under the barn and we can't burn them. In the summer they torment us.—G., W. Va.

Will one of The Blade's readers tell me why canned fruit molds? My fruit was all canned at the same time, yet some of it becomes moldy and some does not. I would like a preventive.—G., W. Va.

Editor Blade Farmstead:—Will you kindly allow space for the following: Will some reader of The Blade who has had experience tell me how to treat contracted feet? I have a horse with contracted heels (front feet); much fever present and very tender. Internal structure of the foot not injured. How can I prevent the fever and restore the heels to their normal condition? I have been a subscriber to The Blade for a number of years, and this is my first question. With best wishes for The Blade and its many readers.—T., Morford, W. Va.

Will some Blade reader kindly tell me what to use on my land? It is red and yellow clay, and droughty. I have used fertilizer, but it leaves the land dry and hard. Must I sow peas or clover, or will lime do any good?—L., Aaron, Va.

Will somebody kindly tell me, through the Farmstead columns, the name of that breed of cattle that won the highest awards at the St. Louis exposition?—T., New Albany, Pa.

I would like to learn, through the columns of The Blade, something concerning the trouble with which my cows and calves are afflicted. Their skins become covered with blotches, resembling large warts, from which exudes a sticky sort of pus. They seem to be in good health and condition.—S., South Otselic, N. Y.

Canada Thistles.

Editor Farmstead:—L., Hudson, Ind., asks how to get rid of Canada thistles. I have had troubles of that kind, and my experience may be worth something to others. I dug them out with a spade, going down to the depth of about six inches. Afterward, when one stuck its head up, I cut it off with a knife. For three years I followed this method, and for the past two years have not seen a Canada thistle.—W., Leon, Wis.

"Texas, or Barn Itch."

Editor Farmstead: Tell S., Oldfield, W. Va., that his calf has what, in this locality, is called "Texas, or barn itch." It is infectious and may be transferred from one animal to another by rubbing the same posts or against each other. I have used clear, unsalted lard. Apply to affected parts freely and as often as they become dry. When the skin regains its natural smoothness the disease is cured. This is the only remedy used here with success.—T., Wanbay, S. D.

To Cure Dogs of Distemper.

Editor Farmstead: In a recent issue of The Blade some one asked how to cure dogs of distemper. Here is the remedy I have to suggest. Take a piece of copper and file enough to make a heaped up teaspoonful of filings. Divide this amount into three equal parts and mix one part with lard. Feed to the dog in the morning. The two following days give the same quantity in the same manner and keep the dog in warm quarters. A cure will soon be effected.—M., Albert Lea, Minnesota.

Cure for Bitter Root.

Bore a two-inch auger hole through the body of the tree, about 18 inches above the ground, in the dark of the moon, in February. It takes four years to effect a perfect cure. If the tree is not large enough to admit of two-inch auger, a smaller one will do. A black barkish tasting water exudes from the hole in the summer, which in my opinion, is the cause of the disease. This finds its exit through the opening in the body instead of coming out through the fruit.—C., Chillicothe, Ohio.

Temperature of Cream.

Editor Farmstead: In reply to the question regarding the temperature cream should be kept at to make easy churning, my advice is to use a floating dairy thermometer and set it in the cream. My cream churns at 72 degrees, but I think the quality of cream must be taken into consideration. Another way is to set the dish of cream into a larger dish of hot water and stir occasionally until the right temperature is obtained. — M., Terryville, Conn.

Some Butter Making Points.

In summer the churning should be done at as low temperature as will permit the cream to form butter at the least cost of time and labor. The temperature ranges from 55 to 65 degrees, according to condition. When the cream is most oily, as in summer, the lower temperature is better, while in winter the higher temperature may be an advantage. There is no exact temperature for churning, as cream varies and only observation will enable one to arrive at a full understanding of the requirements. Use a thermometer and in a few days much will be accomplished in learning of the proper temperature.

Things Worth While.

The majority of farmers should depend upon raising their own dairy stock. This should be done more cheaply than cows could be bought, especially at the present time. And the advantage is that heifers can be raised in a proper manner and adapted to the farm, which will not come from frequent changes in ownership.

Have measures and scales, learn how much difference there is in the yield of your cows, and then figure out the loss in keeping a poor cow. Do not take some other man's word for it, but do it yourself; then you will be convinced.

Bone is one of the best substances that can be fed to the hens. Ground or broken bone is highly relished. It not only contains lime for shells, but also nitrogen and the phosphates. It should be kept before the hens in boxes all the time.

Just at this time, when there is a chance to do so, all the implements should be cleaned and oiled. The harness may need overhauling, and loose spokes or tires of wheels may be repaired. In the spring the use of implements will not permit of repairs without loss of time.

The man who places a porcelain nest egg in the nest when the temperature is down to zero causes the hen that goes on the nest not only the loss of a large amount of animal heat to warm the cold substance, but also inflicts upon her a task which is severe and cruel.

Care bestowed upon the calf for the first year means a clear gain of a year, besides having a stronger, more useful animal. Breed up, but feed up also. Work with nature, and a sure reward for intelligent, continuous and well-directed effort will be yours. Bull calves should receive the same treatment as heifers. Keep them always growing so that they may be vigorous and prepotent.

There are many duties on the farm that are performed only during certain seasons, but an amount of preliminary work can be done in winter which will save time in the spring. Not a seed should be planted that has not been examined, and an overhauling of the tools should not be overlooked. Get ready for spring in advance, so as to prepare for hurry during the planting season. The manure heap should also receive attention, as the condition of the manure will largely influence the start of the plants in spring.

Value of Sheep on Farm.

The old farms in Canada that command the highest prices are said to be those on which sheep have been kept from the time they were first occupied. The pastures on them are comparatively free from the bushes and weeds, while the soil is firm and productive of the best sort of grasses. A farm on which a large number of sheep have been kept for many years is very desirable for dairy and other purposes. The lesson of the value of sheep is one that farmers seem to learn but slowly.

Nation of Small Land Owners.

The large estates and great farms and ranches all over the United States are from year to year being divided up into small farms, which are cultivated by owners or tenants living upon them. The tendency of this condition here is greater than in any other country in the world. In a recent address upon small land owners at a St. Louis Exposition gathering, it was well said that if we educate the people to use the land themselves and enjoy it, they will get the land because the man who lives on his own land will make a profit from it by his own labor and not by the purveyor of the product of the labor of others. The very fact that there are large numbers of men ready to take the land and till it by their own labor, and get their living from it, and know how to do it, will make it practically impossible to compete with them in the production of crops raised with hired labor. That fact alone will necessarily regulate the price of land, so that we need never fear of land monopoly in this country under such conditions. The big farmer who hires his labor can not stand the competition of the small farmer who lives on his own land and farms it with his own labor.—Indiana Farmer.

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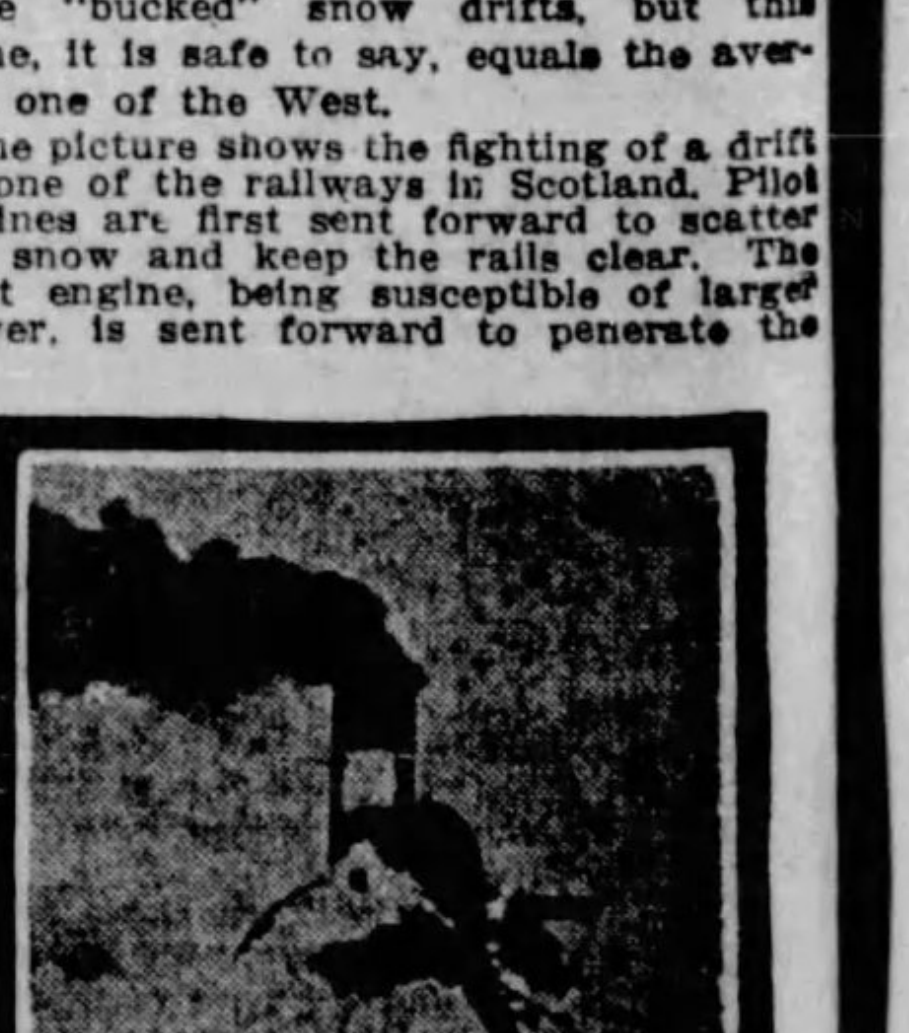
Itching, Blind, Bleeding or Protruding Piles. Your druggist will refund money if PAZO OINTMENT fails to cure you in 6 to 14 days. 50c.

SNOW BLOCK.

You may be inclined to think that this is a snow scene in the Rocky mountains, where winter railroading has its drawbacks and its perils. You may have read descriptions of how powerful ploughs have "bucked" snow drifts, but this scene, it is safe to say, equals the average one of the West.

The picture shows the fighting of a drift on one of the railways in Scotland. Pilot engines are first sent forward to scatter the snow and keep the rails clear. The pilot engine, being susceptible of larger power, is sent forward to penetrate the drift. Should it fail, three or four engines are coupled together and these go to "bucking" in real wild Western fashion.



It is cold work and trying as well, but the men who are usually engaged in it are hardy, rugged Scotchmen, who are good advertisements of the virtue of oatmeal.

Thomas Fogarty, the illustrator, was talking about modern fashions in dress. "It is hard to keep up with the fashions," he said. "They are certainly confusing. I remember one night in my boyhood at the theatre, a man in a rear seat all of a sudden jumped up excitedly.

"'Down with that umbrella in front!' he cried.

"But his wife pulled him back into his chair.

"'For mercy's sake, hush!' she whispered. 'That isn't an umbrella. It's a new winter hat.'"—San Antonio Express.

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WANT MORE SALESMEN Week
Stark Nursery, Louisiana, Mo.; Dansville, N. Y.

Question Bureau

RULES.—1.—Your real name and postoffice address must be on the sheet with the question. Initials will not do. 2.—Ask only one question; that is, there may be several questions on the same subject, but not different subjects. 3.—The editor of the Bureau is not allowed to give the address of any person or firm, nor answer as to the reliability of any person or firm, nor to tell where you can buy anything or sell anything—nothing in the way of free advertising. 4.—We reserve the right to decline to answer any question not of general interest to a majority of our readers. 5.—We will not answer any questions on religious topics—no questions involving dogma or doctrine, or of Biblical interpretation; no prices of old coins or stamps; no arithmetical or grammatical questions. 6.—Don't ask replies by mail. If a question is of general interest to our readers, we will reply in print, but never by mail.

Sound and Sound Waves.

What is sound and sound waves? Are all waves sound waves? Do sound waves depend upon the air for their transmission? or upon the ether? Can sound waves pass through a vacuum? If you were to place a watch in a vacuum could the tick of the watch be heard from the outside? Why is it easier to hear a noise on the side from which the wind is coming? Why can you hear sound easier under water than in the atmosphere?—C. C. S., Byington, Tenn.

Supposing there was a cannon located in such a place that when discharged it would be heard by no one, would there be any sound?—W. N. M., Jackson, O.

In the second question above, we have the old, old quibble as to what "sound" is. The definition is duplex. The word "sound" means first, the vibrations set up by a sounding body—a gun, a bell, or anything else—which are carried through the air, the earth, water, or anything else. The second is, the effect of these vibrations upon the human ear, by which man is enabled to take cognizance of the sound waves.

The above statement will largely answer the first question. Sound and sound waves are identical, in ordinary speech. The waves from a sounding body are conveyed through the air, through the earth, water and other solid and liquid bodies. From the nature of the case, the vast majority of sounds are conveyed by the air. They will not pass through a vacuum in any case, if the possibility of the transmission of the sound waves through a solid or a liquid shall be eliminated. As the majority of sounds are heard through the air, they are easier heard when the wind is coming in the same direction. Sounds can be more easily heard through water—or any other liquid—and through a solid, than through air, because in the latter the movement of the atmosphere (wind) interferes with the transmission, except when the direction of the transmitted sound is in the direction from which the wind is blowing.

Hazing.

A. E. C., Niles, Mich.: The bureau editor is pleased to express his appreciation of your kindly letter and thanks you for your faith in the strength and influence of The Blade, after having read it nearly 60 years. But it is far more pleasing to us to find a woman of 86 taking an interest in current affairs. We hope that your prayers that a stop may be put to the shameless, inhuman and nonsensical custom of hazing in our colleges may be early answered. We believe that the sentiment against the custom is increasing and will soon become strong enough to bring about a reform. The Blade is opposed to hazing now, as it always has been. Never has there been a case brought to the attention of the public that has not met with the condemnation of this paper. It is a diabolical custom, condemned by common sense and decency, and has no place among civilized people, much less among the class of young men who are supposed to be students at our best educational institutions. We hope that our aged friend and Niles will live to see the time when young men may enter college without having to submit to the barbaric treatment.

Qualifications of a Governor.

What are the qualifications of a candidate for governor? Should he be a graduate in law? Has a good moral citizen a right to offer and if elected serve? Must a candidate have good education?—W. M. O., Grandview, N. C.

There is no question as to the right of any citizen of his state to aspire to the office of governor. It is a privilege that cannot be denied him. Your questions, however, do not admit of categorical answers. In the first place a governor can not know too much. Necessarily he must have a good general education to serve his state well. It is not necessary that he should have a legal education, but if he possesses such so much the better. Governors are provided with a legal adviser in the person of an attorney general, but if the governor himself has a knowledge of law, it may often be of assistance to him in the discharge of his duties. The best qualifications a candidate for the office of governor can possess are an education, good moral character, judgment and common sense. With these any citizen has the right to aspire to high political honors. Without them he had better be content to smother his own ambitions and help some good man to office who possesses the qualifications which he lacks. It might be added that it is not always the men who are best qualified who reach the high official places. The question of politics is to be reckoned with at all times, and the man who does not stand well with his party's leaders and has not claims by right of service to his party has little chance of being elevated to high political honors, no matter how thoroughly qualified he may be.

President's Roosevelt's Cabinet.

Please give Roosevelt's cabinet in order.—M. G., Freeport, O.

John Hay, of Ohio, secretary of state; Leslie M. Shaw, of Iowa, secretary of the treasury; William H. Taft, of Ohio, secretary of war; William H. Moody, of Massachusetts, attorney general; Robt. J. Wynne, of Pennsylvania, postmaster general; Paul Morton, of Illinois, secretary of the navy; Ethan A. Hitchcock, of Missouri, secretary of interior; James Wilson, of Iowa, secretary of agriculture; Victor H. Metcalf, of California, secretary of commerce and labor.

Pay of Sunday School Teachers.

In the opinion of the Question Bureau editor, should Sunday school teachers be paid for their services?—J. V., Gerper, Avon, Ill.

The Question Bureau is not maintained for the purpose of giving the editor the opportunity of airing his personal views. The editorial columns are for that purpose. However, your question betrays such confidence in the versatility of the editor that he cannot well resist the temptation to say a few words along the line suggested by the query. In the first place much depends upon the Sunday school teacher; secondly, the circumstances and conditions under which she is to teach should receive consideration. Under no circumstances should a teacher who is not equipped with at least ordinary intelligence—and we have known teachers who were not—be allowed to teach a Sunday school class. No pay for such a person. Neither should there be remuneration for the half-hearted teacher—the one who goes about the work perfunctorily, fires questions at the class categorically, closes the leaflet, praises God from whom all blessings flow, and dismisses them, none the wiser for the half hour or more devoted to their welfare. On the other hand, the teacher who has put in many hours each week, of conscientious work, preparing to go before the class equipped to instruct, entertain and broraden their minds—such a teacher deserves pay. But to say that it should be given depends upon circumstances. If the teacher happens to be a kindergarten teacher, requiring special talent and special preparation, and the church to which she devotes her services is financially able, she should be paid, being quite as much entitled to remuneration as the pastor. The question involves so many circumstances that should be taken into consideration that it cannot be answered with definiteness. Had the query been: "Should the average Sunday school teacher be paid for his or her services?" we should have ventured the blunt and unequivocating reply—"No."

Lincoln's Discussion of the Negro.

I find in "The Leopard's Spots" the following alleged quotation of Abraham Lincoln: "I am not nor ever have been in favor of bringing about in any way the social and political equality of the white and black races. I am not nor ever have been in favor of making voters or jurors of negroes, nor of qualifying them to hold office, nor to intermarry with white people. I will say in addition to this that there is a physical difference between the white and black races which I believe will forever forbid the two races living together on terms of social and political equality; and inasmuch as they cannot so live, while they do remain together there must be the position of the inferior and superior, and I am, as much as any other man, in favor of having the superior position assigned to the white race." Is it true that Lincoln said this? Please answer as soon as possible.—S. C. E., Evant, Texas.

The author of "The Leopard's Spots" has probably been more faithful in giving Lincoln's sentiment than in following his language. In substance the above is practically correct. In the memorable Lincoln-Douglas debate, in 1858, after Douglas had arraigned Lincoln for the expression, a "house divided against itself," etc., referring to the slavery and anti-slavery sections of the country, Lincoln made the following reply: "Anything that argues me into the idea of perfect socila and political equality with the negro is but a specious and fantastic arrangement of words, by which a man can prove a horse-chestnut to be a chestnut horse. I will say here, while upon this subject, that I have no purpose, directly or indirectly, to interfere with the institution of slavery in the states where it now exists. I believe I have no lawful right to do so, and I have no inclination to do so. I have no purpose to introduce social and political equality between the white and black races. There is a physical difference between the two which, in my judgment, will probably forever forbid their living together upon a footing of perfect equality, and inasmuch as it becomes a matter of necessity that there must be a difference, I, as well as Judge Douglas, am in favor of the race to which I belong having the superior position."

The Schools of England.

In Nicholas Nickelby and other books, Dickens sets forth the condition of schools in England in the early part of the Nineteenth century. Were the schools in any measure as corrupt as Dickens pictures them? Were Squeers, Nicholas Nickleby, Oliver Twist, and others of his characters individuals of that time? Please give a short account of the condition of the schools of England today.—C. M. L., Grovertown, Ind.

The best evidence we have that Dickens, in his charming stories, gave a faithful portrayal of the miserable conditions existing in the English schools is that he brought about a reformation which gave to Great Britain a general system of elementary instruction. Up to this time, 1870, the elementary education of England was the poorest and most inefficient to be found in any of the western nations above the grade of Italy and Spain. The general condition was a scandal to the nineteenth century, and needed the wit, the sarcasm and the art of a story teller like Dickens to bring full realization of the needs of a reform. It is a matter of gratification that Dickens lived to witness the agitation, though not the consummation, of the reform which the influence of his genius had brought about. The characters of the great novelist were not necessarily real in any one particular instance but in thousands of instances which existed under prevailing conditions. Beginning with 1870 there has been rapid advancement in the public school system of Great Britain. Particularly is this true of England and Scotland, where elementary education is entirely free. Ireland is still far behind England and Scotland. There elementary education is under the superintendence of a body of commissioners of national education, created as far back as 1845, with power to erect and maintain such schools as they deem necessary. Here education is not compulsory, while it is in England and Scotland, up to the 5th standard, when the child is 12 years of age.

The Office of Speaker.

Will you please explain the origin and significance of the term "Speaker" as applied to the presiding officer of congress and lower houses of our state legislatures?—J. S. R., Shelby, Mich.

The origin of the term "speaker" is remote. We of the United States get it from Great Britain, where it is used as the title of the presiding officer of the House of Commons. The office existed early in the reign of Henry III, but the title was not used till the reign of Edward III. The speaker of the House of Commons is elected by the members of that body to preside over its sessions and exercises a large influence in shaping legislation.

The Goddess of Liberty.

Will you please answer the following question in the next issue of The Blade? From what did the Goddess of Liberty originate?—S. L., Flattop, W. Va.

For thousands of years it has been the habit of nations to personify ideas and attributes—such as Virtue, Liberty, Charity, Hope, Faith, and so on. The Romans and Greeks were the first, so far as recorded history tells us, to personify Liberty, or Freedom. The Greeks called her Eleutheria, which is the Greek word for liberty. The Romans made a goddess of her, under the Latin name of Libertas, which is the word from which the English word liberty is directly derived. She was the goddess of freedom. At Rome, her most famous temple was on the Aventine hill, and therein she was represented in the figure of a woman, holding in one hand a Phrygian cap, the symbol of liberty—because freed slaves in Rome wore it in evidence of their emancipation—and one or two daggers in the other hand, to show the ability and purpose to maintain freedom. This symbolism has come down to the present time, with various modifications.

Oliver Goldsmith.

Please give a short biography of Oliver Goldsmith, naming some of his principal poems.—C. H., Somerville, Ind.

Oliver Goldsmith was born in Ireland, November 10, 1728, and died in London, April 4, 1774—forty-six years of life made notable in many ways. Goldsmith was the son of a clergyman. At the age of 16 he entered Trinity college, Dublin. His life at this institution was marked by reckless dissipation and imprudent conduct. In 1854 he went to Edinburgh to study medicine, remaining there eighteen months, when he removed to Leyden. After a year's study at that institution Goldsmith left on a tour of Europe on foot. His biographers tell us that he "had no money and but one clean shirt," one more, however, than our modern tramp possesses. He traveled through Flanders, part of France, Germany, Switzerland and Italy. At Padua he took a medical degree, remaining there six months. At this time a misfortune came to him in the death of an uncle who had hitherto rescued him from various straits, and he was obliged to tramp from Italy to England, reaching London in 1756. Here he took up authorship, beginning by conducting a department in the Monthly Review, wrote essays to the Public Ledger and a weekly pamphlet called the Bee. In 1761 Goldsmith's poem, "Traveler," brought him great celebrity and brought about his introduction to the great literary lights of the time. Among other important works, those which brought him prominence in the world of letters, were "Vicar of Wakefield" and "The Deserted Village." These and "Traveler" were sufficient to insure their author everlasting fame.

Goldsmith was eccentric to the extent of absurdity, and possessed a charming fund of humor. There are few readers of English literature who have not been charmed by his novel, "The Vicar of Wakefield."

Meteors.

What are meteors?—M. A. S., Troy, Ind.

There have been many fanciful explanations, but the fact is this: That, in the solar system, there is a vast amount of fragments—"the chips of the universe"—which are probably the debris of various comets, which are revolving about the sun, just as is the earth. These cometory orbits differ, however, from the planetary orbits, in being enormously elongated. We know little about comets but from those whose orbits have crossed that of the earth within the past 75 years, and have thus produced meteor showers. The best scientific opinion is that comets are in the main, mere aggregations of fragments of the same material of which the sun, the earth and the other planets are composed.

Almost any clear night one can go out, and by attentive observation see one or more meteors. This is simply that one of these "chips of the universe" has, in its circuit around the sun, come so near the earth that the attraction of gravitation drew it to the earth. As soon as it comes into the earth's atmosphere, the friction of the air causes so great a degree of heat that the fragment becomes luminous, and is called a "shooting ctar." The vast majority of them are so small that they turn into vapor before they reach the earth. Once in a while a larger one reaches the earth. As to the size of these, there is no general rule. They range from a quarter of a pound upward. As to the fragments you send, we can not decide whether they are meteoric or not.

Sunday is the First Day.

Is Sunday counted the first or the last day of the week?—C. C. M., Knox Dale, Pa.

The division of days into periods of seven arose among the nations of the earliest antiquity—the Sumerians (later called Babylonians) and the Egyptians, whose civilizations goes back centuries before the days of Abraham. Watching the skies, these early astronomers noted that the vast majority of the stars keep the same relative positions to each other. Having no telescopes, they saw but seven heavenly bodies which changed their location with regard to each other and the other stars. These they called planets, which word means "wanderers." they were the sun, the moon, Jupiter, Mars, Venus, Mercury and Saturn. The first day of the week was dedicated to the sun—hence Sunday; the second to the next largest to the vision, the moon, hence Monday; and so on, the days successively being named for Mars, the god of war, Mercury, the god of commerce, Jupiter, the father of the gods, and Venus, the goddess of love. The ancient nations of northern Europe retained the same classification, the names of Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday being their nomenclature, the names of their own devinities being substituted for the corresponding ones in the Roman mythology. There is no possible authority in history for assuming that the week ever began on Monday. The Jews of today keep Saturday as their Sabbath—the seventh day—and all the attempts to make Sunday the seventh day are without foundation.

Original Packages.

This state prohibits the shipping of liquor from one place to another in the state. Can this state prohibit the shipping of liquor in jugs from other states into this state?—E. P. S., Ashboro, N. C.

No. It cannot. The supreme court of the United States has decided that question, holding that the shipment of goods (including liquor) in original packages, from one state to another, cannot be prohibited. The decision rests on the constitutional right of congress to regulate interstate commerce.

Battle of Balaklava.

I was very much interested in the account of the battle of Waterloo, published recently in The Blade. Some time ago an account was published of a reunion of the survivors of the "Light Brigade," made famous by Tennyson's poem. It would be interesting to know how many of the "Noble Six Hundred" are now living. Will you give a history of the battle of Balaklava. In the poem of which I have spoken, we are told that "Some one had blundered." Who was it, and what was the "blunder?"—S. R. W., Marietta, O.

"Forward, the Light Brigade!"
Was there a man dismayed?
Not though the soldiers knew
Some one had blundered;
Theirs not to make reply,
Theirs not to reason why,
Their but to do and die,
Into the valley of Death
Rode the six hundred.

We are agreed that it would be interesting to know how many of the "noble six hundred" are still living, but there is no way by which the bureau can obtain such definite information. We frequently read stories from here and there, telling of the death of one of the Light Brigade survivors, but it is quite probable that many of these stories are untrue. Of the small number, 150, who came out of "the valley of Death" alive, more than 50 years since, it is improbable that more than a very few should still be living. In a recent sketch of the Crimean war, published in these columns, reference was made to the battle of Balaklava and the charge of the Light Brigade. The above inquiry makes reference to some things that were not touched upon at that time, and for that reason we repeat a bit of the history. During the progress of the battle the Russians had been repulsed by the British Highlanders, and confined themselves to the defense of their batteries against the counter charge of the allied armies. It was at this juncture that the famous charge was made. In the trenches of Balaklava was a body of light horse, numbering 607 men, under command of the Earl of Cardigan. The earl received an order, alleged to have been given by Lord Lucan, for the capture of certain Russian guns. Cardigan's men obeyed the order, riding into the formidable array of the enemy, cutting their way through and back again, under the play of the Russian batteries. But of the 607 only 150 came out alive. One of the first to fall was Captain Nolan, the officer who conveyed the disputed order from Lord Lucan. Who made the blunder referred to in Tennyson's poem has never been clearly stated, and the secret may have been buried with Nolan. It has been stated that Lord Lucan's signature to the order was a forgery, but at the time its genuineness was not questioned. Another theory of the disputed order is that the Earl of Cardigan had become an object of jealousy to Lord Lucan, and that the latter wished to destroy him. However true this may be, Fate was on the side of Cardigan, for he was one of the few who came out alive and uninjured. One of the survivors of the Six Hundred is now living in Toledo.

Homestead Laws.

I notice an error in your answer to H. S. D., Big Springs, W. Va., in your issue of January 19. You say ex-union veterans or their heirs, obtain patent one year after residence on homestead.

I quote from the circular of the general land office issued January 25, 1904: "Any officer, soldier, seaman or marine who has served not less than ninety days in the army or navy of the United States during the Rebellion, and who was honorably discharged and remained loyal to the government, and who makes a homestead entry of 160 acres or less on any land subject to such entry, is entitled, under Sec. 2305 of the Revised Statutes, to have the term of his service in the army or navy, not exceeding four years, deducted from the period of five years residence required by law. No patent can issue to any homestead settler who has not resided upon, improved, and cultivated his homestead for a period of at least one year after he commenced his improvements. A soldier's heirs have no privilege over others."—H. C. P., Orting, Wash.

The Bureau was evidently misled by what it accepted as unquestioned authority. Thanks are due H. C. P. for setting us right.

Wireless Telegraphy.

I see by The Blade that wireless telegraph stations will be put up to enable Commander Peary to keep in touch with civilization during his next attempt to plant the stars and stripes at the north pole. Please tell us how messages are sent by wireless telegraphy.—G. W. K., Logan, O.

Electric currents of low potency (power) can only work through a conductor—that is, to give the most common example, a telegraph or a telephone wire. But when it comes to high potencies (powers) the current is independent of conductors. The light, heat and whatever there may be of electrical emanations from the sun, are conveyed by the universal ether—which no one can prove to exist, but which is assumed hypothetically, because there is no other theory which fits all the observed facts.

Acting on this hypothesis of the universal ether, which permeates all things, and to whose vibrations, differing in wave-length, are theoretically attributed all the phenomena of light, heat, and electricity, scientific men have formulated various proofs—which have proved true—and thus added evidence to support the theory. Perhaps the strongest single evidence is that of wireless telegraphy. Faraday propounded the theory that the universal ether is the medium by which light, heat, and electric energy are propagated, in 1845. From that time, there has been no fact discovered which is not in harmony with Faraday's theory.

Without going into an abstruse scientific discussion to understand which would require on your part a very thorough education in the more difficult branches of the higher physical sciences, which your letter shows you do not possess, let us say, in a general way, that electrical vibrations have two different qualities—intensity and quantity. The ordinary telegraphic or telephonic current is one of quantity. The wireless telegraph current is one of intensity. When a message is sending by wireless telegraphy, there is a tremendous phenomenon of "sparking" and other electrical disturbances. The current induced is one of intensity, not of quantity. This intensity carries it for thousands of miles. The whole matter of wireless telegraphy is yet in a more or less experimental state—though the great ocean liners between America and Europe keep up continued communication with the land. Why not buy a book on electricity, and study up these newer developments?

Tesla's Claims.

Seeing Nikola Tesla's claims in The Blade and other papers concerning the transmission of force, I would like to know what scientific men think of his schemes.—W. I. B., Utica, W. Va.

The attitude of any scientific man is one of receptivity. If Tesla, for instance, makes certain claims, the true scientist simply waits for the proof. He does not attempt to dispute these claims, because that would be on purely theoretical grounds. He simply takes the attitude of the celebrated individual who said: "I am from Missouri; you will have to show me!" Until Mr. Tesla can prove his astounding assertions, by actual experiment, no really scientific man will pay any attention to him. For years Tesla has been making proclamations of what he is able to do, but he never does it.

Modern Civilization.

Please tell the readers of The Blade what is meant by "Modern Civilization." Why is it that crime of all descriptions is greater in this than in any other so-called civilized country?—K. H. K., Ludlow, Ill.

Can't agree with your assumption that Blade readers need to be told what is meant by modern civilization, and you assume an ignorance that we are not inclined to believe you possess. It therefore seems like a waste of bureau space to remind you that modern civilization is the civilization of the present—the advancement in learning, in the arts and sciences, a getting away from the crudeness of the past etc. But while you have assumed an ignorance upon this subject you seem to have accepted, without question and as a fact, the idea that this country is reeking in crime, and is outdistancing all others in criminal records. If you know this to be literally true, you have the advantage of us in the possession of absolute knowledge of the situation, and have sources of information that are not at our command. Even were your statement true it need not be a matter of great wonder. When we stop to consider the heterogeneous character of our people the fact that we are constantly drawing upon the Old World for immigrants and making citizens of them, it is no more than natural that among the good we should get many that are bad. It is but fair to say, however, that many of these people grow to be among the best of our citizenship, and along with them come many who help swell the list of criminals. But while admitting that it would not be strange if our country should outclass other civilized countries in the commission of crimes, we are not ready to join our friend, K. H. K., in the assumption that is the case. He is probably one of those pessimistic persons who overlook the advantages and advancements of our country to find fault and bring our shortcomings into prominence. The bureau's advice to them is "cheer up!"

Starfishes of Atlantic Coast.

M. W., Monticello, Ind.: The best-known starfishes of our Atlantic coast are two species which congregate in great numbers on mussel and oyster beds, often creating great havoc on the latter. They are removed from the latter by boatloads, by means of dredges and tangles, and cast ashore. Formerly the oyster men broke them into pieces, which were cast into the water with the expectation of killing them, with the result that their numbers were increased greatly. The smooth starfish is a very pretty shallow water species with five long, round, nearly smooth arms and color which varies from purple to yellow and pink. It is abundant north of Cape Cod and is remarkable in utilizing the sides of the mouth as a broad pouch in which the young are carried. Two other species are flat, very brittle five-rayed starfishes with the upper surface very densely covered with small spines and the arms margined with large plates and a fringe of spines. Both are found in the south Atlantic coast, occasionally as far north as New Jersey. Many interesting species are dredged in deeper water, or are sometimes thrown ashore during storms, and others occur in the Gulf of Mexico in shallow as well as deep water. The Bureau has not the space to give the various species of starfish detailed description.

Miscellaneous.

D. N. T., Springfield, Mo.: Thanks for your letter and the kindly interest you manifest in the Question Bureau. You seem to have gotten the wrong impression of our sentiments with reference to the Book of Mormon. We made no charges of polygamy against Joseph Smith or any other person, but simply gave our opinion of the Book of Mormon, as we were asked to do. We grant the same rights to others, whether learned or illiterate.

H. S. F., Withers, W. Va.: Cannot vouch for the authenticity of the story to which you make reference.

H. C., Monterey, Tenn.: Dr. Lyman Abbott is a Congregationalist.

A. S. C. M., Armstrong's Mills, O.: Consult a work on punctuation.

J. L. V., Vandalia, Ia.: We gave a sketch of Winston Churchill in the Bureau a few weeks ago.

C. B. F., Grand Ridge, Ill.: Published an official report of the attendance at the World's Fair at the time it was made public. Refer to your files of the paper.

F. B., York, N. D.: A simple statement of account is permitted on a postal card, but it must not contain threats or take the form of a "dun." As to the matter you refer to being allowed on the back of an envelope, you had better write to the postoffice department.

R. A. S., Ghent, O.: Delaware is the only state which maintains the whipping-post. It is used there for the punishment of minor offenses. Can not tell you dates of abandonment by other states.

M. W., Monday, Mo.: You seem to have hit the nail on the head when you characterize the case you refer to as a fraud. Such a claim is too absurd for any sensible person to believe.

C. M. S., Salisbury, Pa.: There is no law prohibiting the President of the United States from going out of the country, but no President has done so.

W. H. H., Spring Hill, W. Va.: Some twelve years or more ago Mrs. James Brown Potter recited "Ostler Joe" at a banquet and created a sensation. Can not publish poem nor give you any information concerning it.

J. W. B., Springerton, Ill.: Have not the time nor the space. The information you desire can be obtained from a good geography or atlas.

J. D. Y., Harper, Wash.: We do not know when nor where the list you refer to will be published.

J. F. K., Lanesboro, Ia.: Yes, the United States treasurer gives a bond, and a big one, too.

I: G. W., Clare, Mich.: You should consult an attorney. We cannot answer your question.

P. C. H., Aurora, Neb.: Yes, congress unseated Mr. Roberts. The Edmonds law prohibits polygamy in territories. Congress cannot enact laws for states.

M. S., Henrick, Ia.: Can not answer your query. Would be a simple matter of opinion, while the Bureau is for facts.

W. H. C., Americus, Kan.: You must be mistaken or have misinterpreted what you read. The dowager empress of China has not been converted to Christianity. On the contrary, she is strongly antagonistic to the Christian religion and the missionary work.

S. R. M., Cedar Bluff, Miss.: Nobody knows more than is stated in the gospels.

T. G. Homer, Mich.: See a lawyer. Please note that no legal questions are admitted by the rules at the head of this department.

J. S. O., Canton, Ill.: Too technical for this department. Consult a builder familiar with cement work.

W. W. K., Sandusky, O.: This is not an employment bureau. Address Postoffice Department, Washington, D. C.

W. L. A., Columbiana, O.: The word "graft" is a bit of slang which has crept into our politcal language to denote dishonesty. Where politicians or officeholders take advantage of their offices or political influence to obtain money, such transaction is referred to as "grafting." The expression carries with it the odium of dishonorable dealing.

A. M., Wilding, W. Va.: A magnetized piece of steel will retain its power of attraction indefinitely, whether used or not.

E. G., Creston, N. C.: To reply to your request in detail would occupy more space than the Bureau could spare, and a summary would require more time than we could give the matter.

W. F., Newhouse (no postoffice or state given): If you will send your address, we will gladly answer your question about international law.

C. E. C., Barnes Corners, N. Y.: The exclamation which Gen. Wallace puts into the mouth of one of the characters in Ben Hur—"Perpol!"—is an oath. It is an abbreviation of the Latin for "By Pollux!" In the ancient mythology, Castor and Pollux were twins, born to Leda. One story is that the god Jupiter was their father; another that Tyndareus, the husband of Leda, was their father. Castor was skilled in horse-breaking; Pollux in boxing and wrestling. Hence to swear by Pollux was a common oath. They are in the zodiac as the sign of the Twins.

H. H., Grand Park, Ill.: Do not sleep with a lighted lamp in your room if you can avoid it. Better keep the air as pure as possible.

Those Boston Girls.

Bessie—Fred asked me for a kiss last evening. I was just as mad as I could be.

Kate—Because he didn't insist? Well, I don't blame you.—Boston Transcript.

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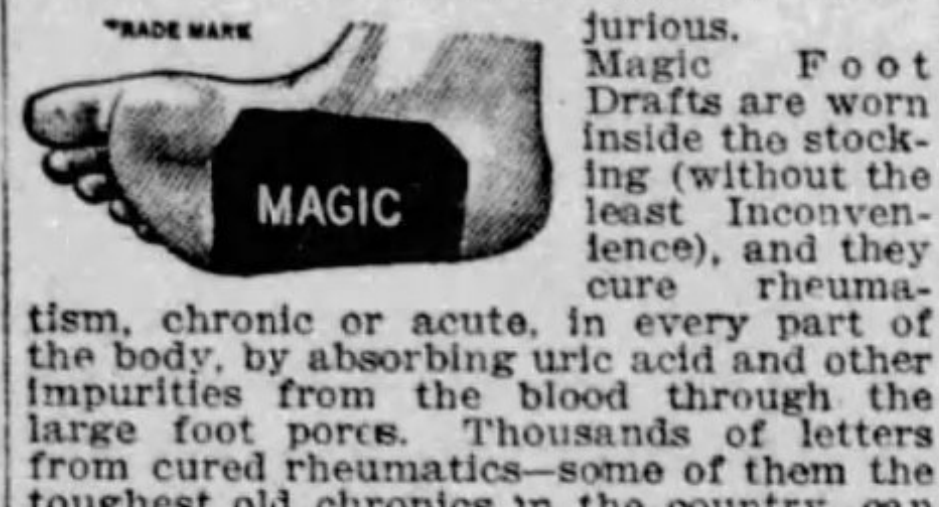

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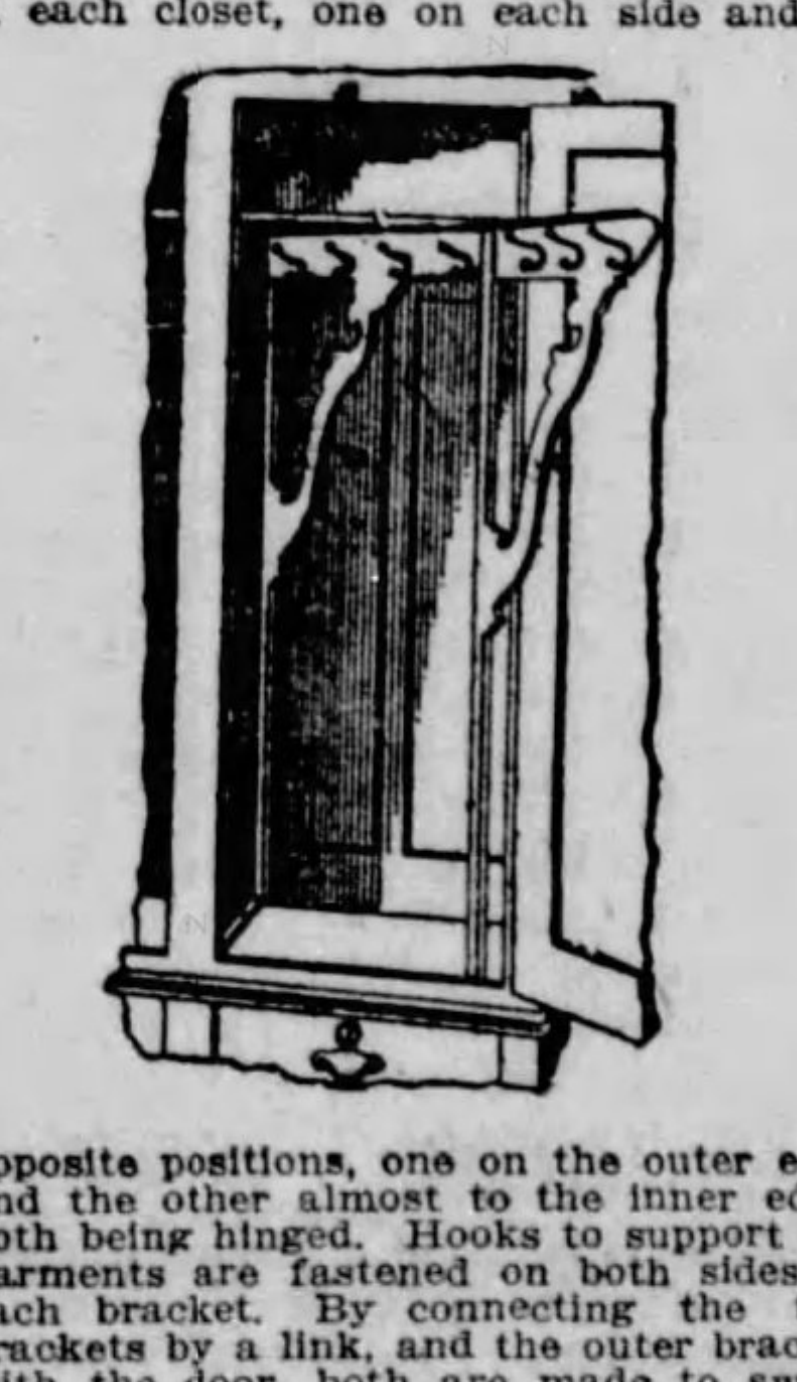
WARDROBE BRACKET

One of the perplexing problems of the housewife is to find enough space and hooks in the closets in which to store the unused clothing. House closets, as a rule, are generally limited in both size and number of hooks, the consequence being that the garments often get crushed and soiled. A Kentucky man has patented the wardrobe bracket shown in the illustration, one which it seems would make it possible to use a limited space to the best advantage. Two brackets are placed in each closet, one on each side and in opposite positions, one on the outer edge and the other almost to the inner edge, both being hinged. Hooks to support the garments are fastened on both sides of each bracket. By connecting the two brackets by a link, and the outer bracket with the door, both are made to swing open when the door is opened and closed when the door is shut. A large number of garments could be placed in such a closet with the advantage of always having them in easy reach when they are wanted.



AN ODD PROPOSAL.

Recently the Topeka Mail and Breeze offered a prize for the oddest instance of "popping the question." The prize was won by Mrs. Fanny R. Bevard, of Abilene. She locates her story in a western Kansas settlement. A large family lived in a very small house. In one corner of the single room the old folks had their bed, and above it was a swinging bed attached to the rafters that was occupied by the boys. Mrs. Bevard completes the story as follows:

"On this particular evening a neighbor's girl, who was also the oldest boy's sweetheart, was there visiting the girls, and she stayed all night with them. With games and songs and lots of laughing and talking the evening soon passed and bedtime came.

"Miss Jessie being their company the girls gave her the front of the bed, and there was one small girl who slept with the older girls and Jessie.

"The boys went to bed above, and, of course the oldest slept on the front side. Soon all were quiet, and the anxious lover, supposing all, or nearly all, in slumber, stuck his head out over his berth:

"'Jessie, are you asleep?'

"'No,' was the whispered answer.

"'Will you be mad, Jessie, if I ask you something?'

"Jessie, guessing what he wanted to say, answered again, telling him to be quiet, for Tillie, his little sister, was awake.

"But the anxious lover didn't hear and not waiting to find out whether his lady love would be mad or not, asked: 'Will you marry me?'

"And, fearing that he would awake all the house if not assured, Jessie answered: 'Yes,' even if some little ears were listening."

SAVING VIRTUE OF A BALD HEAD

A Portland man who fell into the icy waters of the Charles river on a dark night recently is being utilized by the Boston papers to point a moral and adorn a tale. It seems that the man did not drown because he was baldheaded. This may seem strange at first and even second thought, but it is pointed out that the man's bald head, wet and shiny, reflected the rays of a brakeman's lantern and the rescue followed. It would be interesting to know whether this man has been a persistent user of hair growing preparations, and, if so, if he now realizes that in the Universal Order of Things, all things work for our good in spite of our occasional kick at fate.—Biddeford (Me.) Journal.

WHO CRACKED THE MOON?

(Scientists who have been staying up late of nights report that there is quite a large crack on the moon's surface.)

Who cracked the moon?
"'Twas I," said 'Lijah Dowie. "Whew!
To show what I could do,
I cracked the moon."

Who cracked the moon?
"'Twas I," said David Hill. "Gee!
With my announcement. See?
I cracked the moon."

Who cracked the moon?
"'Twas I," said Vardaman. "Oh, my!
I raised my voice on high—
I cracked the moon."

Who cracked the moon?
"'Twas I," said Tillman; "don't you know?
With my old pitchfork. So
I cracked the moon."

Who cracked the moon?
"'Twas I," cried Carrie Nation. "I
Just whacked her on the sly.
I cracked the moon."

Who cracked the moon?
"'Twas I," Tom Frenzied Lawson cried;
"I made that fissure wide.
I cracked the moon."

Who cracked the moon?
"'Twas I," chirped Mrs. Chadwick; "I,
With my hypnotic eye—
I cracked the moon."

—Chicago Chronicle.

Sleep is said to be a great beautifier. Of course this doesn't apply to the misguided individual who is put to sleep in the prize ring.

The Sunday School.

A WAYSIDE CHAT.

The International Sunday School Lesson for February 5 is "Jesus at Jacob's Well." John iv:5-14.

BY WILLIAM T. ELLIS.

Every year hundreds of men cross the American continent from east to west and back again, returning to their starting point with little more real knowledge of the marvellous west than they had when they set out. They have seen the country, but all the while they have traveled in an eastern atmosphere—seldom leaving their palace cars except to promenade station platforms and to stare at the natives. They talk with the men to whom they have been introduced, and about topics of common interest to easterners. The idea of even visiting in the day coach ahead, and of scraping acquaintance with their fellow passengers there, never occurs to them. The democratic way the people of the west have of eschewing formalities and of showing friendly interest in whomsoever happens to be one's neighbor for the moment, is totally foreign to most of these travelers, and therefore they go home without having so much as scratched the surface of the real west; for it is life, and not geographical location, that makes a country or a community.

The simpler, more democratic way, marked the travels of Jesus, as he journeyed to and fro in Palestine. His most eager interest was in people. A man was more than a mountain in His sight; an opened heart than a mine of gold. He made the most of all His wayside meetings, knowing full well that lives, "like ships that pass in the night," touch for an instant and separate to meet no more. Each of us is ever impressing somebody; our influence by the way is often greater than the direct work to which we apply our lives.

So Jesus talked with the cheap, coarse Samaritan woman at the Sychar well, lavishing riches of teaching upon her dull wits. And He thereby won her to the new way of life, and through her made many disciples and influenced a whole city. Wayside ministry was worth while in the eyes of Jesus.

Why Workingmen Cheer.

We today travel so comfortably that a transcontinental trip is a real rest, but when Jesus and His little company of followers wanted to go up from Jerusalem to Cana they had to walk every foot of the toilsome 70 miles. Thus it comes that we catch this glimpse of the Master in His weariness, resting by Jacob's well. It is one of the pictures of Jesus that the world prizes. For toiling humanity loves to think that its Redeemer once shared its weariness and pain. The toiler, whose aching muscles and nerves cry aloud for rest, feels that this weary Man on the well curb can understand him. He sees that Jesus was touched with the feeling of his infirmities.

In this phase of the life of the humble Nazareth Carpenter we find the secret for the workingman's admiration for Jesus. It makes understandable the fact that in a great labor assembly a hearty three cheers was given for Jesus Christ. The humanness of the Saviour is very dear to the race; thereby it draws nigh to God. In Olive Schreiner's "Story of an African Farm" a strange character, with intense spiritual gropings, is made to cry "I hate God—but I love Jesus!" He did not comprehend, what most men see more clearly, that this weary, suffering, toiling, patient Jesus is but God's own expression of himself.

Violating the Proprieties.

While the travel-worn Teacher rested by the well, the Samaritan woman of the story drew nigh. Now a conventionally correct Jew would have ignored her presence, just as Mrs. Fifth Avenue "cuts" her dressmaker when she passes her on the street. The Jews had no dealings with the Samaritans—a hybrid, heretical people. But Jesus had no eyes for her Samaritan garb; to Him she was a human spirit. Before Him each soul stands alone in its need and in its sinning. He makes nothing of the lines of race or clime or condition, which mean so much to most. He is the great Cosmopolitan of history, making his appeal to Roman, Goth, Briton, Indian, Chinaman, Japanese, Negro; he is in a profound sense the whole world's Saviour.

In this instance He went dead against tradition. So much the worse for tradition. He had a mission to human hearts, and Mrs. Grundy—that empress of all ages and peoples—could not swerve Him from it. He knew, what most of us in our provincialism are too small to understand, that the ties which bind humanity are greater than the barriers which divide it.

Quibbling Over Religion.

This woman was straight in creed, even if crooked in conduct. Her morals were loose, but her orthodoxy could not be questioned. So she bridled up and answered flippantly, when asked for a drink of water by this Jew. At once she began to quibble over theological and ecclesiastical minutae like the person who tries to stop a big religious or reform movement by debating the fine points of Armenianism and Calvinism, methods of administration, modes of baptism, forms of creed and government, and so forth. The small-souled quibblers have been successful as hinderers to a degree out of all proportion to their ability, numbers or real power.

Of course, the woman missed the point, which was that this man before her was thirsty and entreating the common human kindness of a drink of water. We have no record that she ever complied with the request, and one wonders whether the Teacher's later words concerning "a cup of cold water" have any connection with the present incident. All the speculation and arguments and controversies that hinder the church from doing her first and all-important work may safely be written down as evil. Wise are they, like Nehemiah, who cannot be dissuaded from their real work by an opportunity to argue.

The Deeper Meaning.

Like the unsubstantial foam on the ocean's breast, some persons are living only on the surface of life; others, wiser, are dwelling in its depths and vastness. This poor woman was of the former class; she talked on one low material plane. Jesus on another, higher and more spiritual. Some persons cannot discern spiritual things. They resemble the man who was at a dinner where great men powerfully discussed a great subject, but his only thought was of the excellence of the food. Pity the people bound by the chains of the lower senses.

The magnanimous heart of Jesus was moved by the spectacle of this poor creature's soul thirst. He forgot his own parched lips and throat in ministering to her need of "living water." The sight of spiritual destitution always moved Jesus; he counted this the real poverty. Some men think they need bigger incomes, finer clothes, bigger houses, more frequent pleasures; what they really need is richness of life, larger spiritual capacity, more soul depth. Their thirst, even though they do not so understand it, is for "living water." This alone satisfies and imparts life. Who can doubt for an instant that Charles Wagner, the Alsatian peasant, with his doctrine of "The Simple Life," which he preaches better by his buoyant, happy nature than by his appealing words, is a richer man than John D. Rockefeller, with his uncounted millions? We are on the wrong trail to find happiness when we seek it anywhere else than in the direction of the spirit. That is the message of Jesus.

The Appeal to Tradition.

The "descendant" craze has reached the western world; we are stopping to look back proudly upon our ancesters, prouder of them, perhaps, than they will ever have occasion to be of us. There is danger of decay in any state of religion or learning which is concerned chiefly with a dead past. This Samaritan woman was very virtuous with respect to her ancestors. If Jacob's merits could have saved her, she would have been safe. She was zealous for a religion of tradition, and quick to perceive an assumption of authority on the part of this stranger. "Art thou greater than our father Jacob?" was the question which she thought overwhelming.

"Let the dead past bury its dead." The world wants a religion of today—with the throb and glow and vitality of the present in it. Unless faith is alive it is useless. The chief advantage to us of our ancestors and their beliefs is that we are alive today and that we are able to hold a faith of our own. The gospel taught by Jacob's well-side was a gospel for the living present; because Christianity is always contemporaneous with the calendar it has been more alive in each succeeding century than in any past.

The Fountain's Motto.

Over the flowing stream of a public fountain on a city's busy thoroughfare are inscribed the words of Jesus to the Samaritan woman, "Whosoever drinketh of this water shall thirst again." Just that; no preachment or moralizing, but the almost startlingly suggestive statement of a familiar fact.

It is a good word for the times. A twentieth century sin is in pursuit of the transitory. What mean all these blase faces that we pass on the streets, these men and women whose eyes wear a world weary expression? Even our boys and girls grow tired of life at such a pace do they live. Is it not all a terrible indictment of whatever creed produces these results?

Jesus promised the fountain of life—a bubbling, up-springing, ever-renewing fountain within one's own breast—to whomever desired it. That is to say that his gospel is a gospel of sweet and satisfying refreshment. It produces earnest-hearted Christians, simple, sincere and joyous in their abounding life. The fountain which Ponce de Leon sought in vain in the land of flowers was freely offered by a lowly Galilean to the Samaritan woman by Jacob's well.

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A SEASONABLE APPEAL.

O janitor, pray leave a while the swabbing of the stairs;
The vestibule is clean enough, the marble walls are white;
Just now we are content to get along without repairs;
We'll put up with the laundry, if it's not exactly right.
But O sweet, gentle janitor, if you would only go
Where smoulders faint the furnace we'd consider it a treat.
Some energy and coal, we pray, into that furnace throw,
For, though you might not think it, we are suffering for heat.

Remit your careful watch upon the peddlers and the men
Who might deliver groceries at the forbidden front.
Most cheerfully we'll stand the social degradation when
You're otherwise engaged upon your little firing stunt.
O kind and noble janitor, just hear the bitter blast
And see how fiercely driving come the chilly snow and sleet.
Of course, as you observe, such weather isn't apt to last,
But meantime do have pity and turn on a little heat!

O janitor, our baby's rosy cheeks are turning blue,
My loving wife is sneezing and I've symptoms of catarrh;
Neuralgic pains are shooting all over my body, too—
And janitor, you'll find this is a really good cigar.
Don't think that we're complaining, that we don't appreciate
Your moppings and your scrubbings and your efforts to keep neat,
But first of all, do make our radiators radiate.
By Jupiter! we're freezing and we want a little heat.

—Chicago News.

THE MISSIONARY AND THE CANNIBAL

The Church Family Newspaper publishes an interview with the Rev. W. H. Edgell, of the Melanesian mission, who is stationed at Pentecost, New Hebrides: Asked if cannibalism still prevailed on the island, Mr. Edgell said "Yes, but only in one village now, and I hope it will disappear from there. I had the good fortune some time ago of being able to render the chief of the village a slight service. He magnified it greatly and begged to be permitted to render me some service in return. I said to him: 'You make a great deal too much of what I have done for you, but if you really wish to do something for me do away with cannibalism.' He promised to try, and I know if he makes up his mind to abolish it his people will follow him. These savages only eat enemies taken captive in war." "Do they like human flesh, do you suppose?" "Well, possibly, but their great idea is that by eating their enemy they will assimilate all his strength and cunning and virtue." "Does the practice of eating captives taken in war lead to attacks on villages for the sake of obtaining victims?" "No doubt it does. I may add that in some other islands in the diocese cannibalism still very extensively prevails. I can tell you one grotesque story in connection with the subject of cannibalism. There is no fresh meat there except pig, and I do not eat the native pork, as the animals are so filthily fed. All the meat we get, except an occasional poor fowl or a pigeon, is tinned. One day I was eating some tinned sheeps tongues that had been sent from home. One of my natives, seeing me, jumped with delight. He thought they were men's tongues. I explained to him what they were, but I am not at all sure that he believed me."

THE PATHS OF PEACE.

It was toward nightfall on the third day after Mr. Hogan's departure for Boston that he returned to his family in Chetwick with a bandage round his head, which covered one eye, and with his left arm in a sling.

Mrs. Hogan looked at him in silence for some moments.

"Well," she said at last, in a tone of great chilliness, "you're a fine looking man to be coming home from a visit to your uncle that's a priest."

"It was the great crowd did it," said Mr. Hogan, meekly. "We were all striving to get into the building at the one time, and there was one man fell against me when I was holding my arm out to make room for uncle, he being undersized, and that broke a bone, or at any rate sprung it out o' place.

"And two minutes after, when uncle was trying to get me out of it, there was a man pushed us both flat, and then he and another one walked on my head."

"And what was all this great crowd?" asked Mrs. Hogan, suspiciously.

"It was the peace congress," said Mr. Hogan, calmly.—Youth's Companion.

YAWNING FOR HELP.

Yawning is said to have an exceedingly healthy function generally besides having a very salutary effect in complaints of the pharynx and eustachian tubes. According to investigations yawning is the most natural form of respiratory exercise, bringing into action all the respiratory muscles of the chest and neck. It is recommended that every person should have a good yawn with stretching of limbs morning and evening for the purpose of ventilating the lungs and tonifying the muscles of respiration. An eminent authority claims that this form of gymnastics has a remarkable effect in relieving throat and ear troubles, and says that patients suffering from disorders of the throat have derived a great benefit from it. He makes his patients yawn by suggestion, imitation or by a series of full breaths with the lips partly closed. The yawning is repeated six or eight times and should be followed by swallowing. By this means the air and muscus in the eustachian tubes are aspirated.

"DIP AN' DONE WID IT."

Bishop Wilmer, second bishop of Alabama and famous raconteur of the south, often told the following story:

He had baptized and confirmed an old negro, signing him with the sign of the cross, declaring him an heir to the Kingdom of Heaven, and member of the Episcopal Church South.

In a few weeks the bishop learned that the old man had severed his church alliance and was a "shoutin' elder" in the A. M. E. meeting house known as Hickory Stand.

Several weeks later the bishop heard that he had resigned that membership and had been immersed, becoming a professor of the Baptist persuasion at the negro church known as Frog Level.

When next the bishop met the old negro he asked: "Josiah, why did you leave my church? Anybody hurt your feelings there, or anything like that?"

"La, no, Maise Hooker. La, no! De 'Piscopals dey is gem'men ef dey ain't nottin' else. Dar ain't nobody hu't my feelin's. No, sah. I lef dat chu'ch 'caze I couldn't read in de book. Dey all reads an' ansahs back so cheerful lak, an' des' kaze I can't read I can't come in right, an' de folks looks roun' when I ansahs wrong an' hearty. I boun' to leave dat ch'uch."

"And why did you leave the Methodist church so suddenly?"

"Well, you see, Maise Hooker, dem Mefodis' folks dey is al'a's holdin' a 'quiry meetin'. Now you know yosi'f, Maise Hooker, cullud men can't stan' too much 'quirin' into. I 'bliged to quit dat ch'ch."

"Do you think, Josiah, you can stick to the Baptist church?"

"La, yes, massa! 'Kaze wid de Baptists hit's jes' dip an' done wid it!"

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TOLEDO BLADE.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1905.

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ROBINSON LOCKE.............Editor

THE BLADE is a weekly newspaper for intelligent American citizens. It aims to cover, each week, all news topics of real interest to all wideawake and thinking men. Its editorial page is one of the strongest and most thoughtful in the United States. Its special departments are carefully edited, and the whole paper is intended for the homes of the free American people.

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Entered at the postoffice at Toledo as second-class mail matter.

Circulation Last Week 180,000

THE CZAR.

A monarch, with not a man in the world to envy him; the ruler to all intents and purposes of a powerful nation, with not a single subject that is not in a less pitiable condition. Such is the position of Emperor Nicholas, czar of all the Russias, who is at present between two millstones, his people and his nobles. To yield to either means disaster. To hearken to pleadings of his people would give offense to the bureaucracy, and to be guided by the advice of the bureaucracy means a continuance of revolt and bloodshed.

The czar is simply the victim, more or less innocent, of a despicable system of government, a system that is intolerable to human nature. The harvest of bloodshed he is reaping is not alone from seeds of his own sowing. Not only did Nicholas not seek the throne, but he assumed it with reluctance. It did not require any great amount of foresight to see the situation in which he now finds himself. If at any time he may have had thoughts of reform he had the ghost of Alexander II to haunt him. That ruler had tried a lenient policy with his people, but they mistrusted, then hated, and finally killed him for his pains. If an example were needed to teach the young czar that goodness meant weakness and that despotism was the only weapon which a monarch might use on his subjects with comparative safety the experiences of Alexander II and Alexander III must have been all-sufficient. There can be little doubt of the intentions of Alexander II. He was unquestionably earnest in his desire to reform the Russian empire, yet the people themselves antagonized his purposes and his policy. They would not have reforms that came through the machinery of autocracy. They could have been controlled under fear, but they refused to be ruled by kindness.

However much Nicholas II may have desired, when he mounted the throne, to bring about reforms, the lessons of his immediate predecessors could not have been an inspiration, while on the other hand there were ever the restraining influences of the bureaucratic branch of the government. The czar is at least entitled to the indifferent praise of having done about as well as could have been expected under the circumstances. While at heart he may have been a reformer he has made no considerable efforts along that line. Neither has he been a despot, yet the people have risen against his government. Penned in his palace, with scenes of revolt and bloodshed enacted upon the streets, it is impossible, of course to know what is in the mind of the czar, but if he still possesses the wisdom of an oyster he cannot fail to see that the end of autocratic rule in Russia is fast approaching. With each delay will come revolts and more bloodshed. Despotism may check and even reforms may temporarily postpone it, but the collapse is bound to come.

UNCLE SAM AND SAN DOMINGO

Some of the opposition in the United States Senate have raised a tempest in a teapot because of the arrangement with the republic of San Domingo that the United States shall take charge of the custom-houses of that silly little republic, pay 45 per cent. of the receipts to the San Domingan government to meet current expenses, and reserve 55 per cent. to meet the interest and other obligations of that government to its foreign bondholders. The ground of the objection is that no such arrangement could be made except by treaty; and that no treaty has been submitted to the Senate on the subject.

The objection is a quibble. Neither President Roosevelt nor any one else assumes that such an arrangement can be completed except through a treaty; and that the consent of the United States Senate is necessary to every treaty is admitted by all. But a protocol is not a treaty; it is an agreement to make a treaty. Only a protocol has been signed, involving the points stated above. When the treaty is drafted, it will be submitted to the Senate in due course.

But why should not the Senate give its unanimous vote in favor of the ratification of such a treaty? It involves the maintenance of the Monroe Doctrine. That dogma imposes upon the United States the duty of preventing any encroachment, by European powers, upon the territorial integrity or the autonomy of any independent republic on the Western Continent. In brief, the United States makes a threat of war if they are not kept free from the clutches of the monarchial nations of the Old World.

But such a declaration does not and should not bind us to maintain their integrity in case they do not fulfill their international obligations. A case in point was when the fleets of Germany, Italy and Great Britain succeeded in forcing a settlement of their more or less just demands upon the Venezuelan government; but that incident called public attention to the question: What would have happened if President Castro had not yielded? If war upon Venezuela had become necessary, and if a military descent upon the latter's territory had taken place, who would have decided how long occupation should last or in what form indemnity should be paid?

In the Venezuelan case, the energetic representatives of the United States caused the matter to be referred to The Hague tribunal. But suppose the efforts of this country had been turned down, and that Germany, for instance, had insisted that Venezuela should yield of her territory an area in compensation? The proposition would have meant one of two things: The abandonment of the Monroe Doctrine by the United States, or war with the power which insisted on maintaining the rights of its citizens. In the case of San Domingo, the European governments whose citizens have monetary claims against that republic have asked the United States either to require San Domingo to do justice and to maintain a civilized condition, or else to let them act as they deem expedient to enforce their demands.

There can be no fault found with such a request. If we are, primarily for our own protection, to defend the territorial integrity of the American republics, it falls to us, as a matter of simple duty, to require them to fulfill their obligations, financial or otherwise. San Domingo pleads poverty of resources. This is not entirely truthful. It means that the government of that little republic is extravagant and wasteful. Hence the protocol, under which it has been agreed that the San Domingan custom-houses shall be put into the hands of an American officer. It is practically equivalent to the commercial action of passing into the hands of a receiver. The United States will collect the customs revenues and will disburse them for the benefit of the bankrupt nation and its creditors. That is all. It is the best possible solution of the difficulty.

THE PEABODY FUND.

The trustees of the Peabody educational fund have availed themselves of the privilege accorded by the bequest, and will terminate the trust committed to their hands. George Peabody, an American merchant and philanthropist, was born in 1795, died in 1869. He accumulated a large fortune—stupendous for his day—which he devoted largely to the promotion of education. In all, he devoted some nine million dollars to philanthropic purposes. His last and most important gift was the Peabody educational fund.

This was the setting aside of $3,500,000 for the promotion of education in the southern states. This was in 1867, shortly after the end of the civil war. The lack of educational advantages to the masses of the southern people, and especially to the freedmen, appealed to Mr. Peabody. Of the fund, one million dollars was in Mississippi state bonds, which were afterward repudiated by that commonwealth. The fund was placed in the control of fifteen trustees, all prominent men. The terms of the trust were, that the trustees might expend the interest and 40 per cent of the principal within the first two years, after which time the principal should remain intact for 30 years, when the whole amount might be divided and distributed by the trustees for educational purposes.

The annual disbursements have averaged $75,000, partly in annual gifts to schools, partly in scholarships, and partly in support of the George Peabody school for teachers at Nashville. The fund still contains $2,200,000. The thirty years expired in 1897, but until the present time the trustees have continued disbursing the income as before. Now they have decided to terminate the trust by disbursing the principal. The Peabody school for teachers is to receive a million dollars, conditioned on an equal contribution by the city of Nashville and the state of Tennessee. A committee of the board has been appointed to dceide upon the distribution of the remainder.

While George Peabody's three and a half millions seem small in comparison with the donations of Rockefeller, Carnegie, et al., at the time it was given it attracted more attention and applauding comment than a benefaction of twice or thrice that amount would command today. It came in a time of need, and its beneficial influence has been incalculable. It is a matter of regret that our modern-day millionaires have not placed their gifts where they would be available for common-school education. The value of the latter is that it opens the door to all higher learning to those of ambition. The individual who can read and write well has all the possibilities of the higher education open to him, if he be willing to work for them.

A YEAR OF WAR.

The war between Japan and Russia will complete its first year on Wednesday of next week. It was on the night of February 8, 1904, that the Japanese fleet made its deadly attack on the Russian fleet anchored outside of Port Arthur. The year has been one of tremendous activity, and the record is one of advantage to the Japanese at every point. Russia's Pacific fleet has been destroyed. Port Arthur fell, after a most determined resistance, before the persistent assaults of the Japanese, and with a fearful loss of life on both sides. The Russians have been swept out of southern Manchuria, and the Japanese are firmly established therein.

The feeling grows in Europe that the war is nearing its end, because of the internal troubles in Russia. This is strengthened by the publication in St. Petersburg papers, obviously at the inspiration of the government, of a dispatch from Paris stating that Kuropatkin has asked Oyama for an armistice. Peace at this time, however, will mean another war later on, when Russia has built a new navy, and has settled the revolutionary and industrial troubles which now paralyze the government. The humiliation of defeat by despised Japan is great, and the czar's government will attempt to retrieve the loss of national prestige sooner or later.

AMERICA'S CHRISTIAN HOMES

President Roosevelt spoke for a few minutes yesterday from the pulpit in one of the churches of Washington, and, as usual, he said some things which not only meet the approval of the American people but will again cause them to congratulate themselves that such a man as Theodore Roosevelt is chief executive of the Republic. In speaking of the necessity of Christian homes the President said:

> It is an important thing for the people of this nation to remember their rights, but it is an even more important thing for them to remember their duties. In the last analysis the work of statesmen and soldiers, the work of the public man, shall go for nothing if it is not based upon the spirit of Christianity working in the millions of homes throughout this country so that there may be that social, that spiritual, that moral foundation without which no country can ever rise to permanent greatness. For material prosperity, success in arts, in letters, great industrial triumphs, all of them and all of the structure raised thereon will be as evanescent as a dream if it does not rest on "the righteousness that exalteth a nation."

President Roosevelt is right. The home is the foundation of good government. If in these homes there is lacking the spirit of true Christianity, if the boys and girls are not taught respect and reverence for the laws of God, which form the foundation for our social and governmental fabric, then, indeed, as Mr. Roosevelt says, the work of our statesmen and soldiers and our public men will be for naught. The permanency of our material progress, all our great industrial triumphs, will count for little if underneath, above and around them is not that Christian spirit which exalteth a nation.

"THE DUKE DECIDES"

With the present issue of The Weekly Blade, we give the final instalment of the story, "Brewster's Millions." Now, dear friends, who read this closing instalent, let us ask you this: "Is not the story of 'Brewster's Millions' a tale you are glad to read?"

We know what the majority answer is—that "Brewster's Millions" is a story which everybody who has read it is glad of the chance The Blade gave him for its perusal. That is all right. But we desire to say to you, old or new Weekly subscribers, that the story which will begin in the issue of next week, and which is entitled,

THE DUKE DECIDES,

is even better than the one which closed in the present issue. It is by Headon Hill, an English author of rapidly-growing reputation. And we can give the assurance that "The Duke Decides" will be found absorbingly interesting. It is a story which reminds the reader of the best of Dr. Conan Doyle's famous "Sherlock Holmes" sketches, which have met with enormous success among readers, both in Europe and America.

The story opens in New York City, where a young Englishman is employed at a meager salary, without there appearing any prospect of his improving his condition. He meets a stranger, who makes a most singular proposition to him, which involves the advance of money to take the young man at once back to his English home, by the first Atlantic liner. Heartsick and homesick, he accepts; and thereby involves himself in a coil of circumstances which very soon threatens his honor and his life.

From this time the scene of the story is in England at the present time. Two reasons led to our accepting this serial for the Weekly Blade. One is, its absolute freshness in plot and treatment. The second is, that we have, for two years or more, printed successive stories which were entirely American in locality and characters. "Variety is the spice of life." We believe that our readers will welcome a story which takes them among foreign scenes and depicts the actualities of life in another land. We ask for the story simply the reading of two or three opening instalments. After that, no one who has gone thus far will be willing to drop the tale until the end of the closing chapter is reached.

THE SALOON EVIL.

There was published recently in The Blade an editorial from the New Orleans Times-Democrat on "High License." It seems that New Orleans is about the only city in Louisiana where the saloonkeepers are permitted to revel in the luxury of low license, the fee being a graded one with a minimum of $100. The Times-Democrat calls attention to the fact that there are 1,712 barrooms in the city, more in proportion to the population than in any other city of the United States, barring only Milwaukee and San Francisco. This means a barroom for every 163 inhabitants.

Other cities in the state that have adopted the high license system are enjoying a greatly increased revenue and a relief from the low grog shops. Shreveport has fixed the license at $1,000 and expects to support about 100 saloons. Crowley, that imposes a license of $2,000, supports seven saloons and no dives or groggeries. The high license not only wipes out the cheap places but enlists the aid of the reputable saloonkeeper in the effort to suppress the joints.

Many other states in the Union, after trying all manner of schemes to regulate the liquor traffic have settled upon high license as the best solution to the problem. And wherever high license has been tried it has been found to work satisfactorily. Nebraska adopted it many years ago and made an excellent record compared with the operations of so-called prohibition in the adjoining states of Iowa and Kansas. Massachusetts has a high license law that has proved effective and popular.

The liquor question is constanly before the Ohio legislature. We have tried local option measures with an indifferent degree of success and now we are working under the Brannock bill with a view to preserving the residential districts in the large cities. The principle of this bill is all right in its way, and yet it fails to meet requirements. Far better is the Minneapolis law which makes a police patrol zone, beyond the limits of which saloons are not permitted to exist. This not only protects the residence districts but increases the efficiency of its police force. By compelling order in the patrol zone, it is found that crime is kept practically under control. Moreover, a saloonkeeper is in danger of losing his license if he permits his place to become disorderly and for this reason the very men who sell liquors assist in preserving order.

If Ohio cities were to combine the high tax (we cannot issue a license in the state) with limitations similar to those imposed in Minneapolis, there would be little work for the Anti-saloon League. The liquor problem would be as near solution as we may ever hope to get it and the saloons would be paying more nearly their proportion of the cost of maintaining the institutions which their business makes necessary to a community.

If the Dow tax were fixed at $1,000 and no rebate was allowed, does any one suppose for a moment that Toledo would have within her limits from 700 to 800 saloons?

THE RIVER AND HARBOR BILL

Out of the welter of conflicting opinions in Congress upon the point as to where the pruning-knife should be applied to bring the expenditures of the next fiscal year within the estimated revenues, the committee of the House has brought in a river and harbor bill which, in its initial form, is safe and reasonable. The total carried by it is nearly 34 million dollars. This includes the unexpended balance of the emergency appropriation of last year. Of this total only a little over half is appropriated in cash, and the remainder authorized under the head of continuing contracts, the money to be provided for by items in the future sundry civil appropriation bills, as it may be required.

To Toledo, the main interest in the measure lies in the provisions for the improvement of Great Lake navigation. A section of the bill provides for a survey by government engineers, looking to a 22-foot channel or one of 25 feet, throughout the chain of lakes, from Duluth to Buffalo. This meets the desires of the vast commercial interests of these mighty inland seas. The steady increase, year by year, in the size of the great freighters renders the question of the depth of water in the connecting rivers a vital one. The obscure cyclic variation in the lake levels is a complication of the problem which is sharply felt at this time, for the levels are near the minimum, and the present channels do not have a sufficient depth of water to allow the great modern boats to load to their full capacity.

The experience of the past has been that every deepening of the river channels has brought about a large increase in the volume of lake traffic, and a reduction of freight charges—both inuring to the benefit of the industries and commerce of the lake region. The survey will determine the feasibility of a 25-foot channel, and the probably cost of both it and of a 22-foot channel. Then Congress will have the data to determine whether to enter upon the work of deepening, and which plan to adopt.

A STARTLING FIRE RECORD.

The figures showing the fire losses of the United States during the year 1904 are more or less startling. Few years show a record of greater disaster, excepting those in which Chicago and Boston suffered. Exclusive of a great increase from a single conflagration the year just past holds the record. Subtract the Baltimore loss, amounting to seventy millions, from the grand total, and the loss still remains about twenty millions above the figures of the highest years of ordinary fires. This is a remarkable, if not startling, feature of the 1904 loss.

Fifteen years ago a loss of a hundred millions in one year was regarded as high. Now one of a hundred and eighty millions is the limit. It has been estimated that at such a rate of increase, within a few years the losses during a single year will amount to a total of two hundred millions or more.

With increasing losses naturally come higher insurance rates. The merchant and the householder must pay more so that the burden will be borne to a greater or less extent by all who desire indemnity against loss. Altogether the condition is a strong argument in favor of the greatest possible precautions against fires. Individuals as well as municipalities should take heed of the warning and adopt all possible measures to keep down losses to a minimum.

ALIENS IN CITIES.

The commissioner general of immigration, Mr. Frank P. Sergent, has elaborated a plan whereby he hopes to break up the habit of foreign immigrants collecting in closely-packed colonies in the great eastern cities, and to distribute them throughout the country. This herding in city tenements is one of the most perplexing problems of the immigration question; for it means the creation of a foreign colony, wherein the language and customs of this or that particular race are perpetuated and handed down to the next generation, thus proving a tremendous obstacle to the Americanization of immigrants and their descendants.

Mr. Sargent's plan contemplates the establishment on Ellis Island of what he calls an "exposition building." This building will contain offices and exhibition rooms devoted to the uses of every state in the Union which may choose to take advantage of the facilities offered. Immigrants who are to be admitted to the United States as future citizens are to be directed to enter the exposition building and there to see and to hear for themselves what the different sections of the country offer for the man who is willing to work and who wishes to improve his condition in life.

It may be doubted whether this plan will work out. The bonds of language and race are extremely powerful and an alien might well be reluctant to go to a rural region in which there is no one who can talk his native tongue. Then, too, a very large proportion of the most undesirable alien population is from towns and cities. Were they from the country, and versed in agriculture, and on arrival were given a truthful statement concerning the price of land, the kind of crops and the nature of mechanical work or of ordinary day labor to be found in the different states, something could be done to persuade the immigrants to go into the country.

COTTON PLANTERS COMBINE.

The cotton growers of the south are taking steps to tie up the present surplus, until next fall and for this purpose will organize a system of bonded warehouses in the south. It is also proposed to come to an agreement whereby the acreage and the use of commercial fertilizers under cotton will be reduced at least 25 per cent and to organize the growers for mutual protection.

This action has been brought about by the present low price of cotton and the fact that the visible supply, if thrown upon the market, will tend further to demoralize it. The total crop was about 12,000,000 bales, and of this, 8,000,000 bales have been sold at a price averaging 10 cents per pound. Anticipating a slump in prices because of the overplus, bears in the New York market have sold short, anticipating a heavy decline, but the determination of the southern growers to stand pat and store the unsold supply is likely to upset all calculations.

The significant feature of the recent meeting held in New Orleans was that there were in attendance delegates from every one of the thirteen cotton growing states and they were practically unanimous in their conclusions. It is contended that by reducing the next crop by nearly the amount of the present surplus, the reasonable prices will be maintained, and, at the same time, the planters will diversify the products of their soil.

INGALLS STATUE IN THE AMERICAN VALHALLA.

A few days ago congress accepted the statue of Hon. John James Ingalls, presented by the state of Kansas to be placed in Statuary hall in the capitol. What a sweeping change in public opinion in that state, from 1891, when the Farmers' Alliance captured the state, and retired Senator Ingalls to private life! Public opinion has become normal in the Sunflower state, and she does tardy posthumous honor to the man she rejected only fourteen years ago.

Mr. Ingalls was born in Massachusetts in 1833, and in his 23d year removed to Kansas, in the midst of the mighty struggle there between slavery and freedom. He was secretary of the territorial council in 1860, and later a member of the state senate upon the admission of Kansas. He served three terms as United States senator—from 1873 to 1891. He was president pro tempore of the senate from 1887 to the close of his service in that body.

Mr. Ingalls was a Republican of the Republicans, a strong party man, and his brilliant oratory and caustic wit made him notable among that party's leaders in the senate. Among the speeches made on the occasion in the senate, several were notable, coming from those who had served with him in that body, of both political parties, but all doing due honor to his deserts. Senator Platt, of Connecticut, who served twelve years in the senate with Ingalls, in a singularly able address, ascribed to him higher distinction than others of his contemporaneous or posthumous admirers. He classed him among his contemporaries with Blaine and Conkling in ability and influence, but said none excelled him in scholarship, in poetic temperament, the knowledge of our history and ability in discussion. He ascribed to him an oratorical power all his own—"a fresh style of oratory, perfect, effective, unmatched either in remote or modern times," and finished by declaring that "neither Webster nor Demosthenes was a more complete orator than Ingalls."

Nor were Ingalls' Democratic eulogists behind the Republicans who paid tribute to the talents of the distinguished Kansan. Senator Cockrell, of Kentucky, characterized him as "the most distinguished statesman, the most brilliant orator and the most versatile and classic writer among the many able men the state of Kansas has produced." And the polished oratory of Senator Daniel, of Virginia, produced a classic and appreciative analysis of the ability and character of the dead senator, a political opponent, but a friend whom he had seen in his home, sharing his hospitality where he was most honored and beloved.

It is well that men can rise above the mists and clouds of partisanship to pay merited honor to a political foe. Especially significant is the action of Kansas, which, after forcing Ingalls into political retirement, now places his statue in the American Valhalla, as one of her citizens eminently worthy of so high an honor.

AFTER THE LOBBYISTS.

Governor Folk is not the only western executive who proposes to purge the legislative halls of professional lobbyists. These westerners have a refreshing way of going to the heart of things which might be followed by good results if attempted in the staid east.

In Nebraska Governor Mickey went straight to the point in his message when he said:

> Nebraska is not different from other states in that it has suffered in its past from the attacks of a conscienceless horde of paid retainers whose sole mission was to debauch the membership of the legislature in the interests of questionable enactments. Such influences ought to be banished from legislative environment.

In Lincoln no lobbyist is permitted on the floor of the legislature and a bill will soon be introduced providing for the severe punishment of those who disobey.

Governor Hoch, of Kansas, in his message, caused a flutter among place hunters and lobbyists by declaring they would be arrested if they persisted in hanging about the state house; and these classes must have believed the governor meant what he said for they paid their hotel bills and left town.

In Wisconsin the influence of Governor La Follette has been felt and the rule is followed there that lobbyists must register with the secretary of state, and now a movement is on foot to follow Missouri's example and not permit members of the third house to remain in town.

A few determined men can bring about a mighty change and anyone who has spent much time about a legislature will readily understand why such a change is beneficial. Every honest legislator will be glad to have the lobbyists driven away and the dishonest ones—well, the voters should see to it that there are no dishonest legislators.

THE AUTOCRACY YIELDS.

Conditions in the great cities of Russia are so threatening that the government is beginning a role of conciliation. General Trepoff, who was made practically military dictator of St. Petersburg a few days ago, and M. Kokovseff, the minister of finance, have issued a proclamation which it is hoped will send the workmen all back to their labors, and thus weaken the backbone of the movement for governmental reforms. They are asked to return to work at once, and told that the Czar has ordered a shortening of the hours of labor (the legal working day in Russia is now eleven hours), a scheme for old age and disability insurance, and otherwise will meet their demands.

The theory on which this proclamation is drawn is that of "Divide and conquer." It is intended to conciliate the striking workmen, in the hope that they will thus be drawn away from the movement for a constitutional government. Whether this will be the result, only time can tell. But even if it ends the present threatening crisis, it can not stop the revolutionary propaganda. The resolutions adopted by the zemstvo of Simbrisk show that the great Russian middle class is thoroughly aroused to the need of governmental reform. It is frankly declared that the danger to Russia "lies in the prostration of the general development of the country, brought about by bureaucracy;" that "it is a crime to shut our eyes to the condition of the country," and that "freely elected representatives alone can liberate Russia."

Here is a clear note—a trumpet-call to the Russian people to demand a constitutional form of government and the abolition of the autocracy, managed by government bureaus. The error of the proclamation referred to above is that it assumes the present troubles to be only industrial and local. This is not true. The strike was but one phrase of the problem. Behind it is the demand of the educated middle classes, the business men and merchants, the professional men, as well as the workers in industrial establishments, for governmental reform. Trepoff and Kokovseff will no doubt maintain their attitude as long as the troops maintain their ignorant loyalty to despotism. The fraternizing of the soldiery with the revolutionists made the French revolution a success. The maintenance of the old order of things depends on but one thing—the obedience of the troops to the autocracy.

DEMOCRATIC CONGRESSMEN AND THE PRESIDENT

The Cleveland Plain Dealer, which is on the Democratic side of the political fence, has a prevision that President Roosevelt will find himself, on the matters of railway rate control and the abolition of rebates, depending for success upon the Democratic members of Congress. It sees a probability that a majority of the Republican members will stand with the railroad powers in opposition to the President's plan, and that if he is to succeed in his object, it will be by the aid and consent of the Democrats.

The Plain Dealer assumes that the Hepburn bill is the nearest approach the Republican leaders of the House will permit to the plan outlined by the President; that this bill will not be seriously antagonized in the House, but in the Senate it will be kept back until there is no longer time to pass it at this session. Then it refers to the announcement made on the floor of the House on Thursday by John Sharp Williams, the Democratic leader on the floor, that his party is committed, without exception or amendment, to the following recommendation in the President's message:

> While I am of the opinion that at present it would be undesirable, if it were not impracticable, finally to clothe the commission with general authority to fix railroad rates, I do believe that, as a fair security to shippers the commission should be vested with the power, where a given rate has been challenged and after full hearing found to be unreasonable, to decide, subject to judicial review, what shall be a reasonable rate to take its place; the ruling of the commission to take effect immediately, and to obtain unless and and until it is reversed by the court of review. The government must in increasing degree supervise and regulate the workings of the railways engaged in interstate commerce; and such increased supervision is the only alternative to an increase of the present evils on the one hand or a still more radical policy on the other.
>
> In my judgment the most important legislative act now needed as regards the regulation of corporations is this act to confer on the interstate commerce commission the power to revise rates and regulations, the revised rate to at once go into effect, and to stay in effect unless and until the court of review reverses it.
>
> Steamship companies engaged in interstate commerce and protected in our coastwise trade should be held to a strict observance of the interstate commerce act.

While it will be most gratifying to find the Democrats in congress lining up in support of the President in his efforts to bring the great common carriers under proper control, it is by no means to be assumed—as the Plain Dealer does—that a majority of the Republicans in congress are under the domination of railway interests. The fact must not be forgotten that the people of the country, Republicans, Democrats and Populists alike, are with the President in this matter. Naturally the railways will seek to delay action, to modify whatever measures may be proposed which would hold them to a strict account, but it does not follow that they will succeed. The representatives are sensitive to public opinion, and they will not take up the side of the controversy which is unpopular with their constituents. Nor will the senators dare go too far in opposition to the wishes of the people of their states, without reference to politics.

BATTLESHIPS AND TORPEDO BOATS

The navy department desires that Congress, at the present session, shall authorize the construction of three battleships and several swift cruisers for scouting work. Both these types of war vessels are necessary. The fast cruisers are well described as "the eyes of the fleet," because they have a wide radius of action, and fill the place, in naval warfare, that cavalry scouts do in land operations. The battleships must remain the chief reliance of the fighting line.

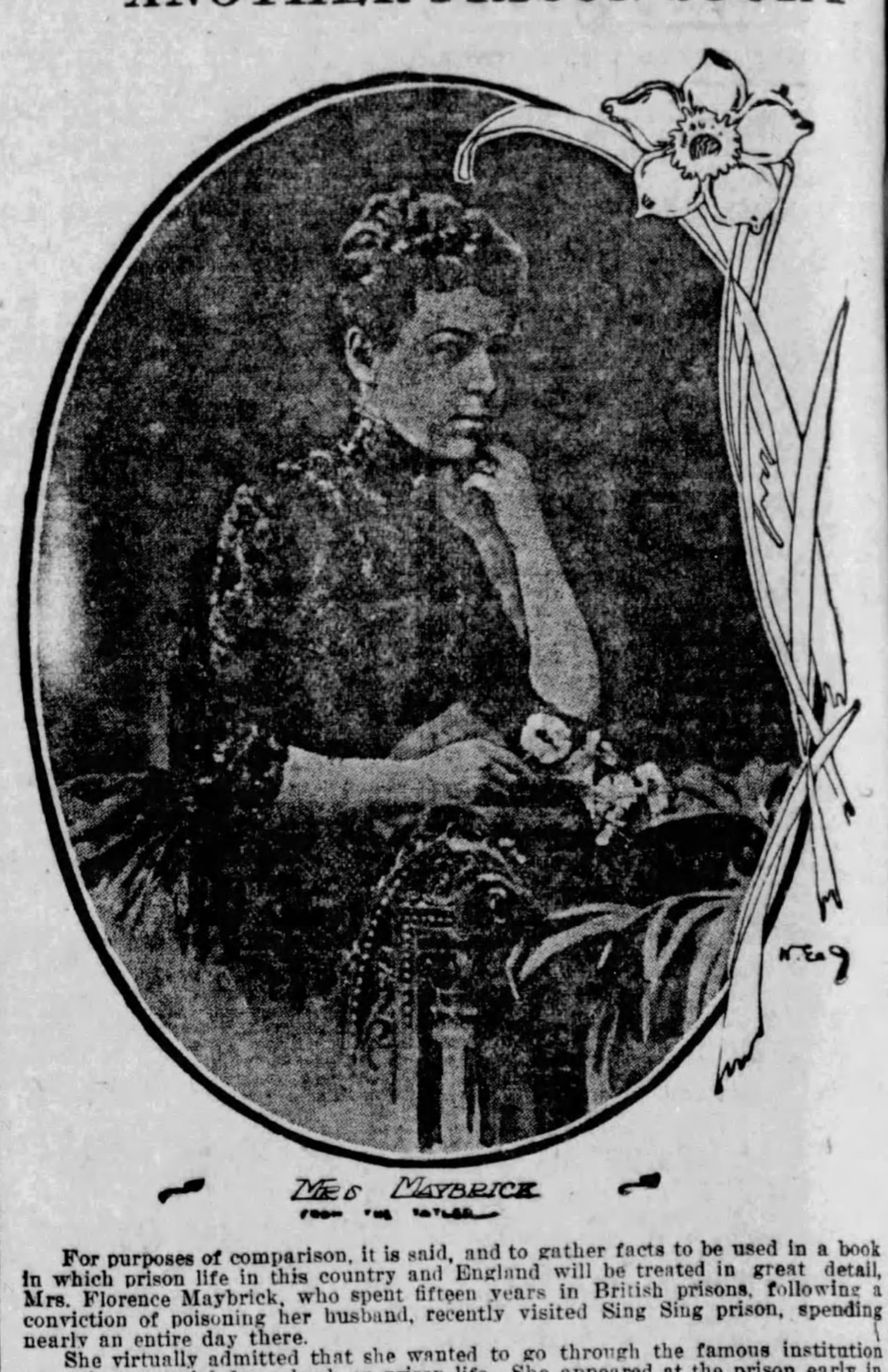
It is singular that so many people still entertain the idea that the battleship is obsolescent, and that the torpedo boat has rendered it so. The war in the Far East does not carry out the proposition. In the naval operations over a hundred torpedo boats have been employed. They have been sent against battleships. But not one single battleship has been totally destroyed or irreparably damaged by a torpedo sent from a torpedo boat. This fact seems to be overlooked by those who oppose further building of battleships.

FOLK AFTER THE LOBBY.

Governor Folk, of Missouri, declares that every lobbyist must report to him at once upon reaching Jefferson City, and that he must not remain more than thirty hours. He must confine his appearances to the committees in regard to whatever measure he may desire to advocate or oppose.

If Mr. Folk follows this program he will have reached the extreme limit of radicalism. The young governor, flushed with the success of a great victory, and with the very gratifying plaudits of the people still ringing in his ears, seems to be laboring under the impression that he is the law of Missouri, and that no man has any rights that are not granted by the grace of Folk. To prohibit a citizen of his own state going before a legislature looks like a ursurpation of authority, justified by neither law nor reason. The professional lobbyist is a recognized abomination, and the young Missouri governor's desire to rid the legislature of him and his hurtful influences will be generally commended; but it will be interesting to know by what authority he expects to enforce his drastic rules, unless it be by the authority of Folk and Folk only. He may be proceeding on the theory that the end justifies the means. If so, and he has the support of public opinion back of him, he may succeed. In that event he will have given the country a refreshing example of what a determined governor can do.

MRS. MAYBRICK TO WRITE ANOTHER PRISON STORY



MRS MAYBRICK
FROM THE TATLER

For purposes of comparison, it is said, and to gather facts to be used in a book in which prison life in this country and England will be treated in great detail, Mrs. Florence Maybrick, who spent fifteen years in British prisons, following a conviction of poisoning her husband, recently visited Sing Sing prison, spending nearly an entire day there.

She virtually admitted that she wanted to go through the famous institution to gather material for a book on prison life. She appeared at the prison early in the day and was conducted to the warden's office. There she made known her wants, and Superintendent of Prisons Collins was sent for.

He conducted Mrs. Maybrick through the busy workshops, where hundreds of convict laborers were employed. She also expressed a strong desire to visit the death chamber. This was allowed, and the woman asked many detailed questions as to the manipulation of the electric chair. She also was shown through the death house, where those condemned to death are confined.

Before leaving Mrs. Maybrick effusively thanked Superintendent Collins and Warden Johnson for their courtesy.

CURIOUS JELLY FISH.

Have you ever studied the jellyfish? If you have seen one on the beach at the seashore you have probably looked at it as a thing featureless as its name implied. When you call a man a jellyfish you intend to convey the impression that he is spineless and devoid of character.

That is the general supposition, but if you really know how to look at the jellyfish you will quickly realize that it has more character and more live interest than one would ordinarily suspect.

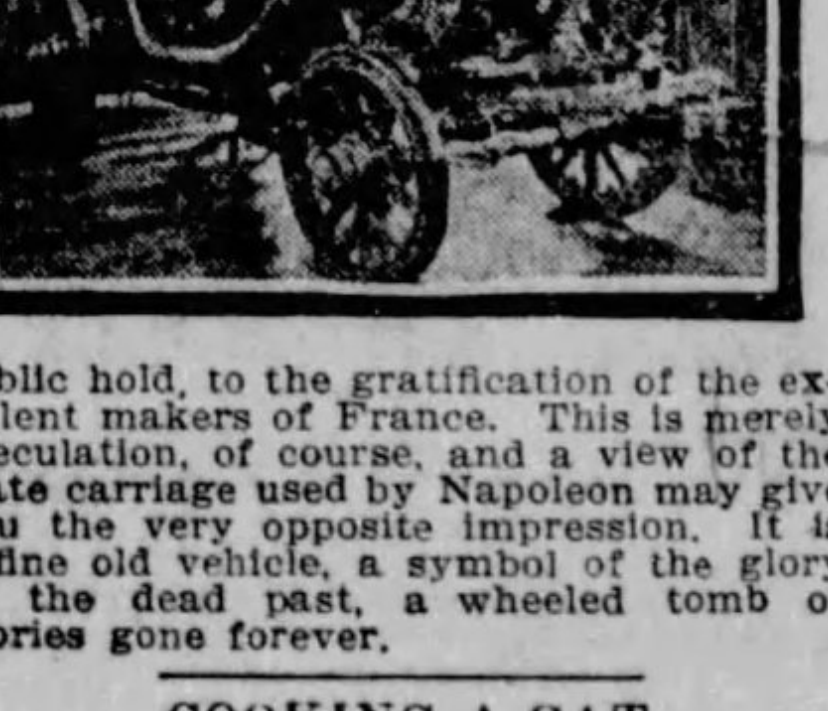
For instance, each one is really a colony of animals, each of its parts having its own organization and separate existence, although the circulatory system of the group is general, so that the nourishing qualities are carried to all members of the colony.

This is municipal ownership, or, if you will, socialism, pure and simple. Each part, however, has its own function, one set of members buoying up and moving about its fellows, while a part of them catch and digest the food of the whole. Neither part is entirely reproductive in itself, and so on.

This is ideal socialism, but it is successful because no part can secede, and there is no reward for any member who feels disposed to cheat his fellows.

NAPOLEON'S CARRIAGE.

If Napoleon were alive and in power now his state conveyance would doubtless be the best in the way of modern craftsmanship. Rubber tires, assuring an even, easy movement, would be utilized, perhaps, while still adhering to the strength of the old type. Or it might be that the great emperor would apply the automobile to state use, and so give it a stronger public hold, to the gratification of the excellent makers of France. This is merely speculation, of course, and a view of the state carriage used by Napoleon may give you the very opposite impression. It is a fine old vehicle, a symbol of the glory of the dead past, a wheeled tomb of glories gone forever.



COOKING A CAT.

In northern Italy the cat is a favorite and growing article of food. In Azeglio, in Venice, in Verona, butchers sell cats and call them rabbits, for that state forbids the eating of cats, but the poor people who have become the chief buyers of the inferior kinds of cats are not deceived by their cheap rabbits.

The proper way to cook a cat is to toast it in an oven until brown, with onions, garlic, parsley, bay leaf, red wine and some herbs peculiar to Italy. When boiled it is not so satisfactory. Just before Christmas it is common for a group of young men in northern Italy to kill some cats, skin them and soak them in water for two or three days. They are then cooked with great care on Christmas day and served up hot about 1:30 p. m. after mass.

Italy cultivates the cat for home consumption as English people rabbits. It is to be done on the quiet, however, for in spite of the profit in the business and the demand for the delicacy the law has to be looked out for, and the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Cats is vigilant. Offenses against the law are visited with imprisonment. Cats are raised for the market none the less. Fattened on the finest of milk, a choice specimen will attain the weight of fifteen pounds.—Boston Transcript.

Current Events.

French capitalists refuse new loan to Russia because of revolution.

Lady Curzon has recovered completely from her illness and will soon join her husband in India.

New school buildings to cost $3,000,000 are planned by the Chicago board of education for this year.

Three men are killed and one seriously injured by the explosion of a boiler in Terre Haute.

Woman suffrage is asked in a bill offered by the Illinois Federation of Women's clubs.

King Alfonso and Queen Christina are thrown out of an automobile, she receiving a slight bruise.

Charles Lockhart, the founder o Standard Oil, dies at Pittsburg, leaving fortune of perhaps $100,000,000.

Bill to extend the time for the recovery of unpaid railroad taxes is passed by th Wisconsin assembly.

Will Walters, a gambler, murders thre men in a saloon in an Arizona borde town and commits suicide.

Carroll D. Wright, commissioner o labor, in his report blames both sides fo the labor troubles in Colorado.

Emperor William of Germany cancel his birthday celebrations because so Eitel Fredrich is ill with pneumonia.

A broken switch at Earl Park, Ind., up sets a passenger train and injures te Chicagoans, one seriously.

Bill designed to prevent gambling o horse races at tracks or state fairs is i troduced by Representative Erickson.

Stephen Sparr, of Chicago, is foun guilty of swearing over a telephone the girl operator and is fined $10 an costs.

Julius Shiffman, of Chicago, see divorce from his wife because she foug him and tried to keep him from registe ing as a voter.

Naval officials take prompt action check the spread of yellow fever on t cruiser Boston and on the isthmus.

President Roosevelt and his cabinet d cuss Japanese jiu jitsu and will adopt t method for the United States army a navy.

Newport, Ky., brass foundry is opened as a co-operative concern, w the men who have long kept it closed a strike in control.

New York firemen battle for two ho with a spectacular fire on the East ri front, which causes a damage of $100, to four buildings.

George Meredith, the English auth sees the end of despotism in Russia a declares the czar is weak, while the gra dukes are enemies to human kind.

Radical changes in the present syst of dealing with labor on lake vessels proposed by vessel owners, who will ject to renewal of union contracts.

In the French chamber of deputie hostile demonstration is made, with c of "Down with the czar!" at a refere to the Franco-Russian alliance.

Cabinet decides on organizing a board army and navy officers to revise Am can fighting methods in accordance w the lessons of the eastern war.

Wisconsin Civil Service Reform Ass ation is organized in Milwaukee for purpose of establishing a system of pointment to public offices on merit.

Acting Secretary Loomis prepares a ter on the Santo Domingo affair, stat that in due time a treaty will be ne tiated and sent to the senate.

Friends of General Miles triumph the senate, the army appropriations being amended so that retired offic serving with the militia shall receive retired pay.

Officials in St. Petersburg welcome news of the battle south of Mukden, lieving that it will take attention f the strike in Russia and aid in quel the disorder.

Chief Inspector George McCluskey is moved as head of the New York detec bureau by Commissioner McAdoo sent to the Bronx, being succeeded head of the detectives by Acting Inspe Stephen O'Brien.

Much legislation adverse to insur companies is expected in the wes states this year. Many bills already h been introduced aiming at the regula of the business.

Walter Wellman writes of the ple Secretary Morton for three naval ba ships before the house naval commi in which he points out Russia's pligh sea as a warning.

Chairman Loreny, of the Wisconsin publican committee, decides he will e suit against Congressman Stafford to termine whether he must not pay a c paign subscription.

Representative Williams, leader of Democrats in the house, declares tha party will support the president in hi forts to obtain railway rate legisla and calls on the Republicans to aid.

New York Academy of Sciences and Electro-Chemical society honor Dr. H Moissan, of France, for his discovery new carbon silicide in the meteor fou Canon Diablo, Arizona, by christeni "Moissanite."

Aunt Mandy's Trouble.

"How does okra taste, Aunt Mand

"Fo' Gawd! chile, ah dunno!"

"You eat it all the time, don't you

"Yassir, ah eats it; but it go dow fas' ah ain't nebber been able to h in ma mouf long 'nuff to fin' out h do taste."—New Orleans Times-D crat.

WHAT JOY THEY BRING TO EVERY HOME

as with joyous hearts and smiling faces they romp and play—when in health—and how conducive to health the games in which they indulge, the outdoor life they enjoy, the cleanly, regular habits they should be taught to form and the wholesome diet of which they should partake. How tenderly their health should be preserved, not by constant medication, but by careful avoidance of every medicine of an injurious or objectionable nature, and if at any time a remedial agent is required, to assist nature, only those of known excellence should be used; remedies which are pure and wholesome and truly beneficial in effect, like the pleasant laxative remedy, Syrup of Figs, manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co. Syrup of Figs has come into general favor in many millions of well informed families, whose estimate of its quality and excellence is based upon personal knowledge and use.

Syrup of Figs has also met with the approval of physicians generally, because they know it is wholesome, simple and gentle in its action. We inform all reputable physicians as to the medicinal principles of Syrup of Figs, obtained, by an original method, from certain plants known to them to act most beneficially and presented in an agreeable syrup in which the wholesome Californian blue figs are used to promote the pleasant taste; therefore it is not a secret remedy and hence we are free to refer to all well informed physicians, who do not approve of patent medicines and never favor indiscriminate self-medication.

Please to remember and teach your children also that the genuine Syrup of Figs always has the full name of the Company—California Fig Syrup Co.—plainly printed on the front of every package and that it is for sale in bottles of one size only. If any dealer offers any other than the regular Fifty cent size, or having printed thereon the name of any other company, do not accept it. If you fail to get the genuine you will not get its beneficial effects. Every family should always have a bottle on hand, as it is equally beneficial for the parents and the children, whenever a laxative remedy is required.

Gold Medal Awarded

To The Blade's New Ball Bearing Rotary Washing Machine at Louisiana Purchase Exposition by the Superior Jury of Awards.

This certainly is sufficient guarantee of its superior merits to induce the most skeptical to take advantage of our liberal offer to ship the machine to our subscribers for about half price, together with the Weekly Blade for one year.......... $5.50

With this machine your week's washing can be done in an hour and your much dreaded washday will soon be a thing of the past.

This washing machine will wash anything from a lace handkerchief to a bed quilt without injury as the counter currents of the water in the tub are what do the washing.

The machine is arranged with tight fitting cover, thus preventing escaping steam and eliminating the contamination of the house.

The machine works so easy with ball bearing journals that the work can be done by very little effort and no hard work.

Throw away the washboard for you wear the clothes more and cut the fibre of the cloth by rubbing the clothes on the hard ridges of the washboard than by ten times the actual wear of the clothes.

A Word To the Housewife

Will you stand over the open washtub and inhale the volatile matter and steam that arise from undergarments, etc., injure your health, contaminate your household and make it unfit to live in when you can get a Blade Washing Machine that is perfection in every particular at such a low price?

The mechanical movements consist of our patent oscillating malleable sprocket gear operated in ball bearings with steel ball retainers, most reliable and durable device that has yet been offered to the public.

The tub is made from (as the American Encyclopedia terms it) the Everlasting Red Cypress; it will outlast any two cedar tubs and is the most durable article of the kind ever offered our patrons. The body of the machine measures 25 inches in diameter, 14 inches deep, weight 72 pounds.

Remit by P. O. or express money order or registered letter. We will not be responsible for remittances made in any other way. Address all orders to
THE BLADE, Toledo, O.

What Our Patrons Think of the Machine

Publishers Blade:—I am well pleased, and the Washing Machine fully comes up to my expectations, to say the least. Very truly yours, MRS. CLARK M'INTOSH.
Yorkshire, N. Y., Jan. 16, 1905.

Publishers Blade:—Your Gold Medal Washer was received in good time, and Mrs. Whitmer is perfectly delighted with the same. The washer does excellent work, and is easily operated. It will surely prove a great help to mothers with little children, as it is a great time saver, and thoroughly cleanses all articles of wearing apparel entrusted to its care. Yours, W. A. WHITMER.
Haydenville, O., Jan. 27, 1905.

Publishers Blade:—The Washing Machine ordered of you has given perfect satisfaction, and I think it is equal to, if not better, than washing machines sold here for double the price. Yours respectfully, H. P. THOMPSON.
Watertown, Tenn., Jan. 17, 1905.

Publishers Blade:—Just received the machine. It was at Placerville for over two weeks. They could not make out the name, and we did not get any shipping receipt. But we have used the machine and it is just fine. It is all one could wish of a machine. Thanking you, I remain, MRS. J. J. BYRNES.
Placerville, Cal., Dec. 20, 1904.

Cut Paper Patterns

These patterns will be mailed to any address at only 10 cents each. In ordering, address your letter, "Pattern Department, The Blade, Toledo, Ohio." Inclose 10 cents in silver for each pattern ordered.

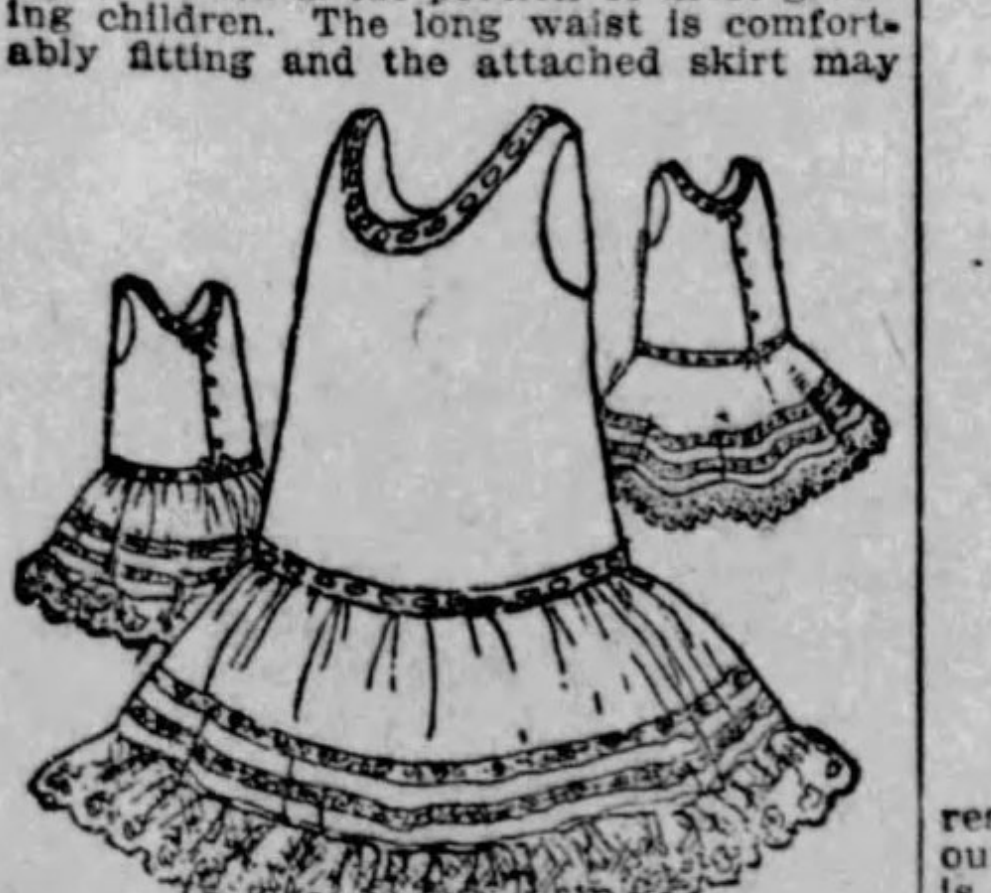
Please do NOT send stamps. Inclose a silver dime wrapped in tissue paper. Once more, do NOT send stamps. They stick together, and it is difficult to dispose of them, unless at a discount.

Write very plainly the NUMBER and the NAME of each pattern, as it appears under the cut, and also the BUST MEASURE you wish.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—Notice that the price, 10 cents, is for a SINGLE pattern. Many of these show TWO patterns in an illustration. In such cases, either will be sent on receipt of 10 cents, coin, or both on receipt of two silver dimes.

Child's French Petticoat.

No. 4351—In the little skirt design shown here the latest approved style and the cut of the pattern is such as to lessen considerably the appearance of "roundness," which is the portion of most growing children. The long waist is comfortably fitting and the attached skirt may be full or circular shape. The full skirts are to be recommended for every day dresses, but the little circular skirt has much to do with the style when a dress with circular skirt is worn.



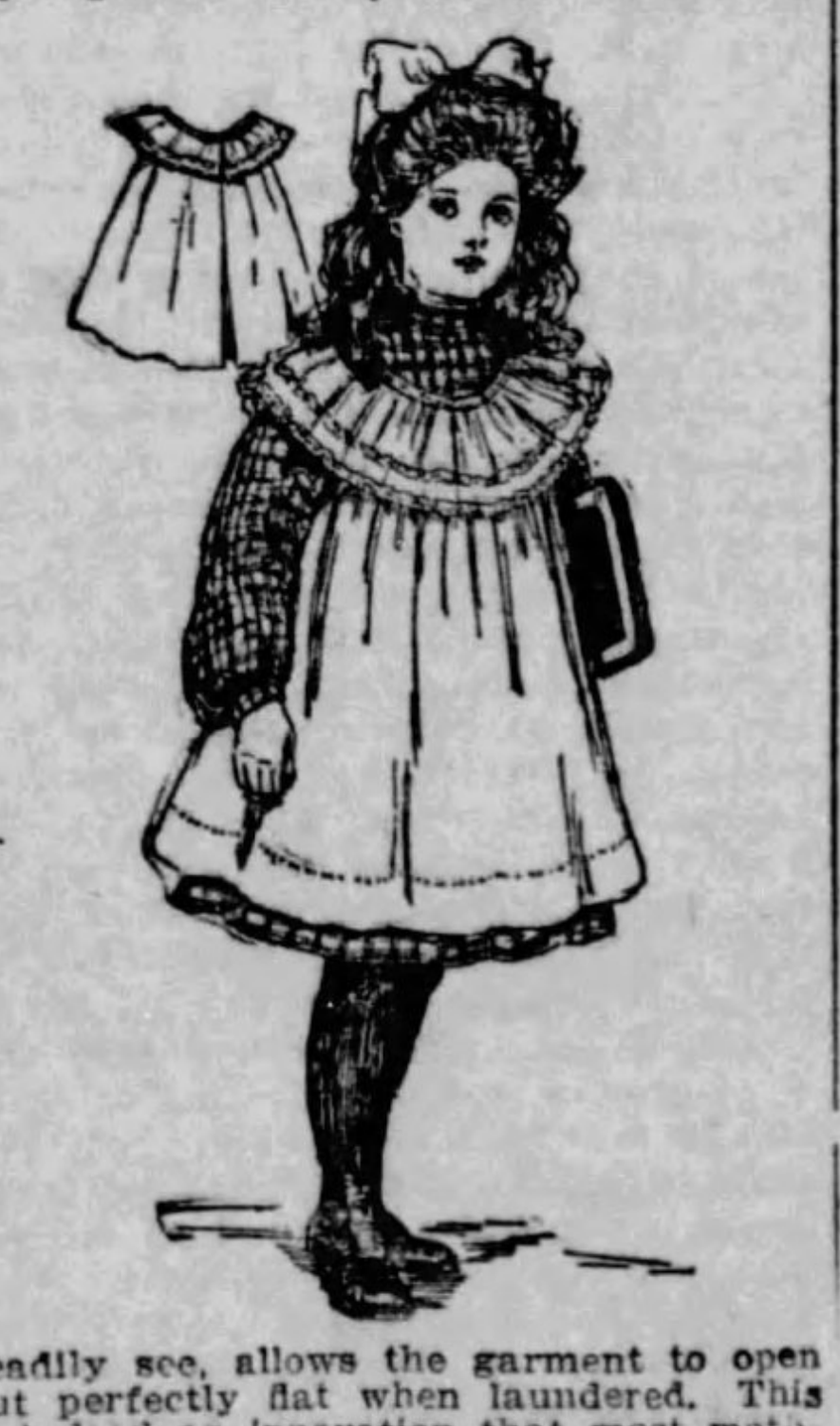
Many mothers never make any other style after the child is out of short clothes. Certain it is, the circular skirt is easier to wash and iron. Provision is made for medium, long or extra long waist. Nainsook, cambric or long cloth are used for such garments. The trimming may be of embroidery, lace or insertion. Beading is pretty, but French yelling is the most satisfactory trimming for general wear.

For medium size, 2½ yards material 36 inches wide, with 2¼ yards of beading, 4¼ yards of insertion and 3½ yards of embroidery are required.

Sizes—3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12 years.

Child's One-Piece Apron.

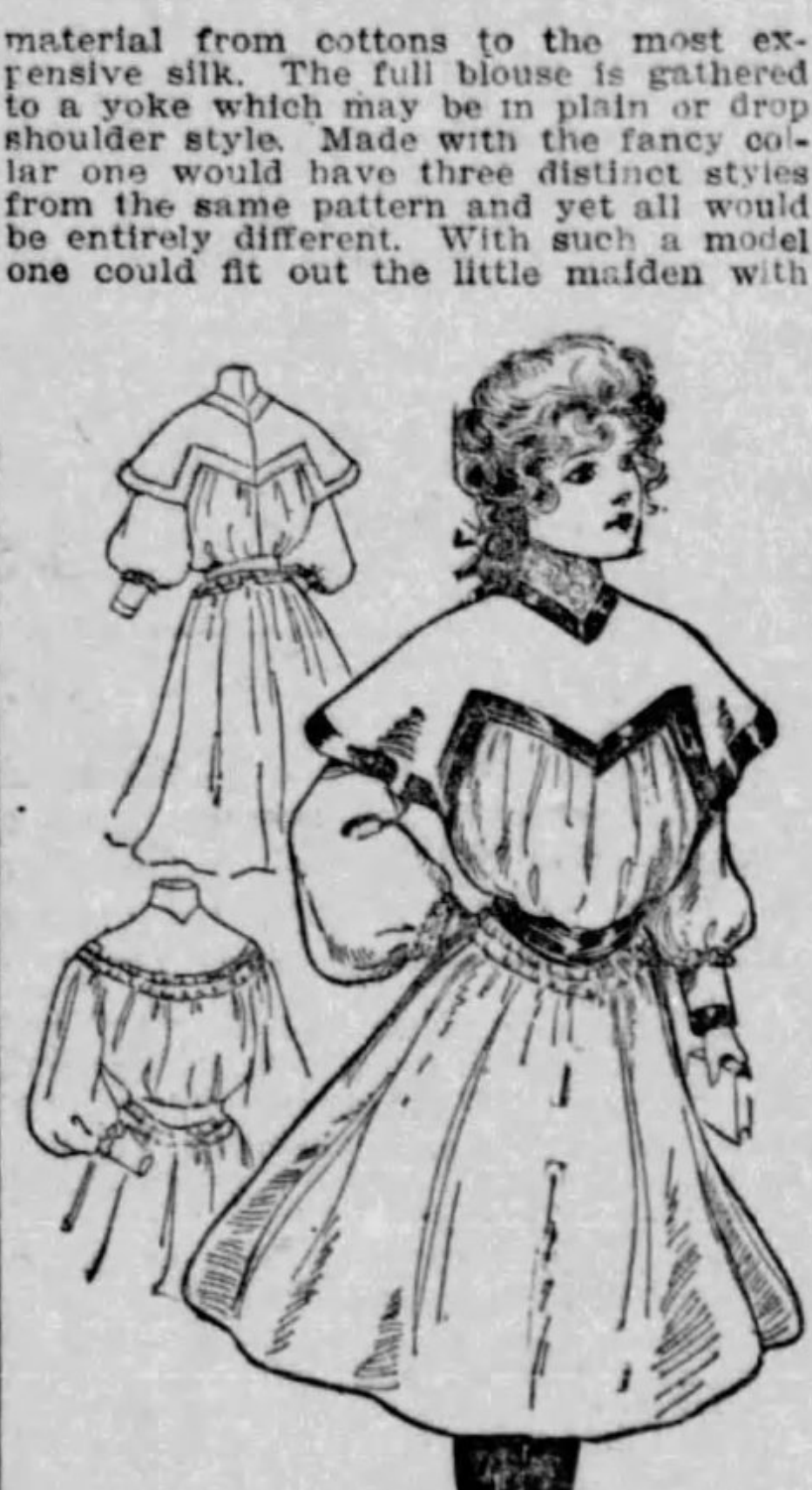
No. 4384—Aprons form the most useful part of a girl's wardrobe, especially when she is going to school and needs to have a fresh one every day. It keeps the mother busy trying to find suitable styles so that they don't all look alike, and here is certainly a new model. It is made in one piece with top reversed to form a frill. A cord in the casing at the top regulates the fulness and as one can readily see, allows the garment to open out perfectly flat when laundered. This is indeed an innovation that most mothers will appreciate. Small, checked gingham is pretty for everyday wear, while cross-barred muslin, dimity and lawn make pretty white aprons. The only trimming necessary is a little edging for the frill.



Sizes—2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10 years.

Girl's Blouse Frock.

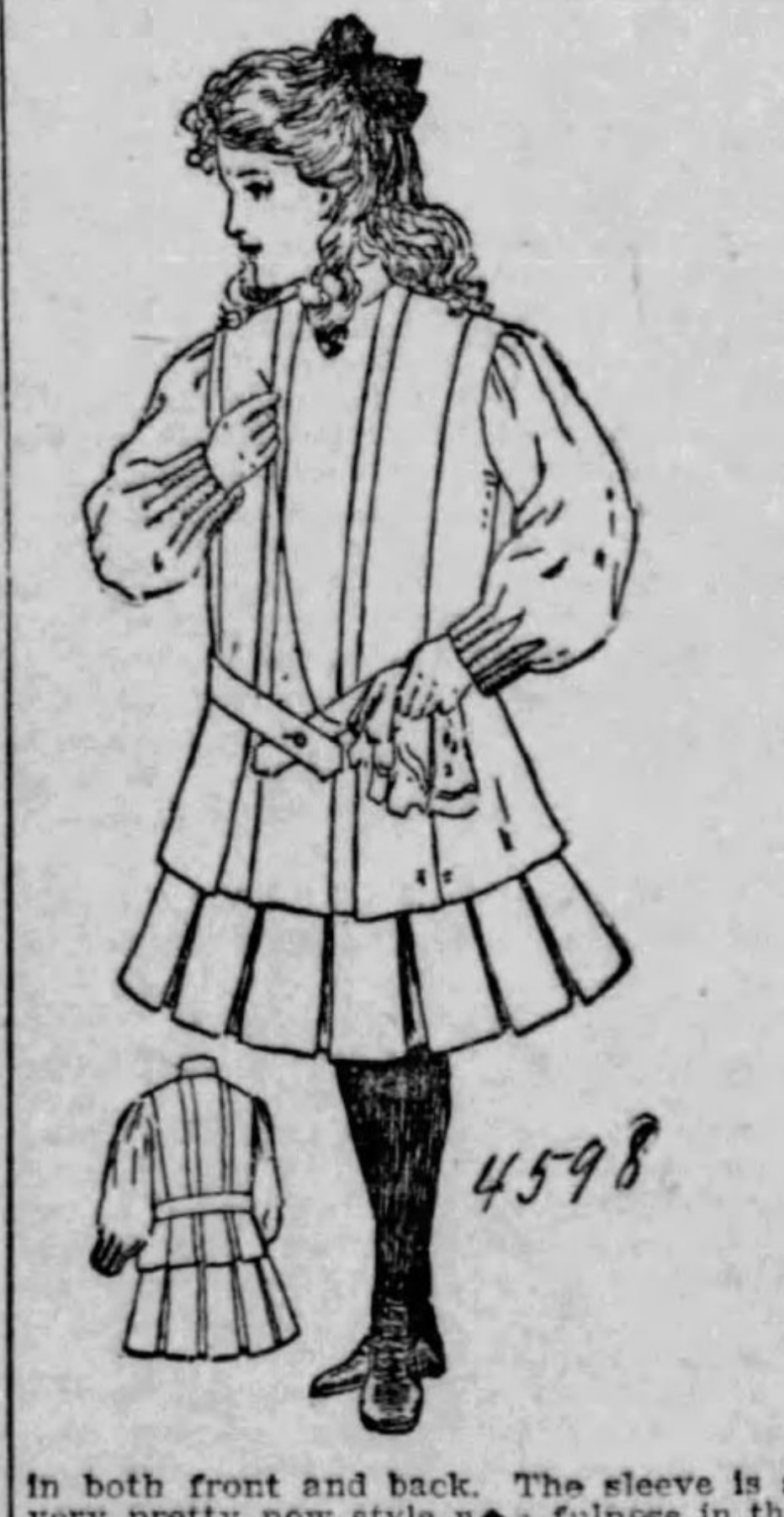
No. 4606—Many of the styles that have taken such a hold upon adult fashionable persons are duplicated in a modified manner for the young girl's fashions. This is exemplified in the smart design, illustrated with its deep yoke, long shoulder effect, as well as the full gathered blouse and skirt. The design is capable of several variations and will lend itself to any material from cottons to the most expensive silk. The full blouse is gathered to a yoke which may be in plain or drop shoulder style. Made with the fancy collar one would have three distinct styles from the same pattern and yet all would be entirely different. With such a model one could fit out the little maiden with both school dresses and Sunday-go-to-meeting frocks. As illustrated it is made of blue cashmere, which is fast becoming the popular material of the season, trimmed with black hercules braid. The pointed collar is made of all-over lace. The selection of trimmings, however, depends entirely upon the material and intent of the garment.



Sizes—6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 12 and 14 years.

Girls' Box Pleated Frock.

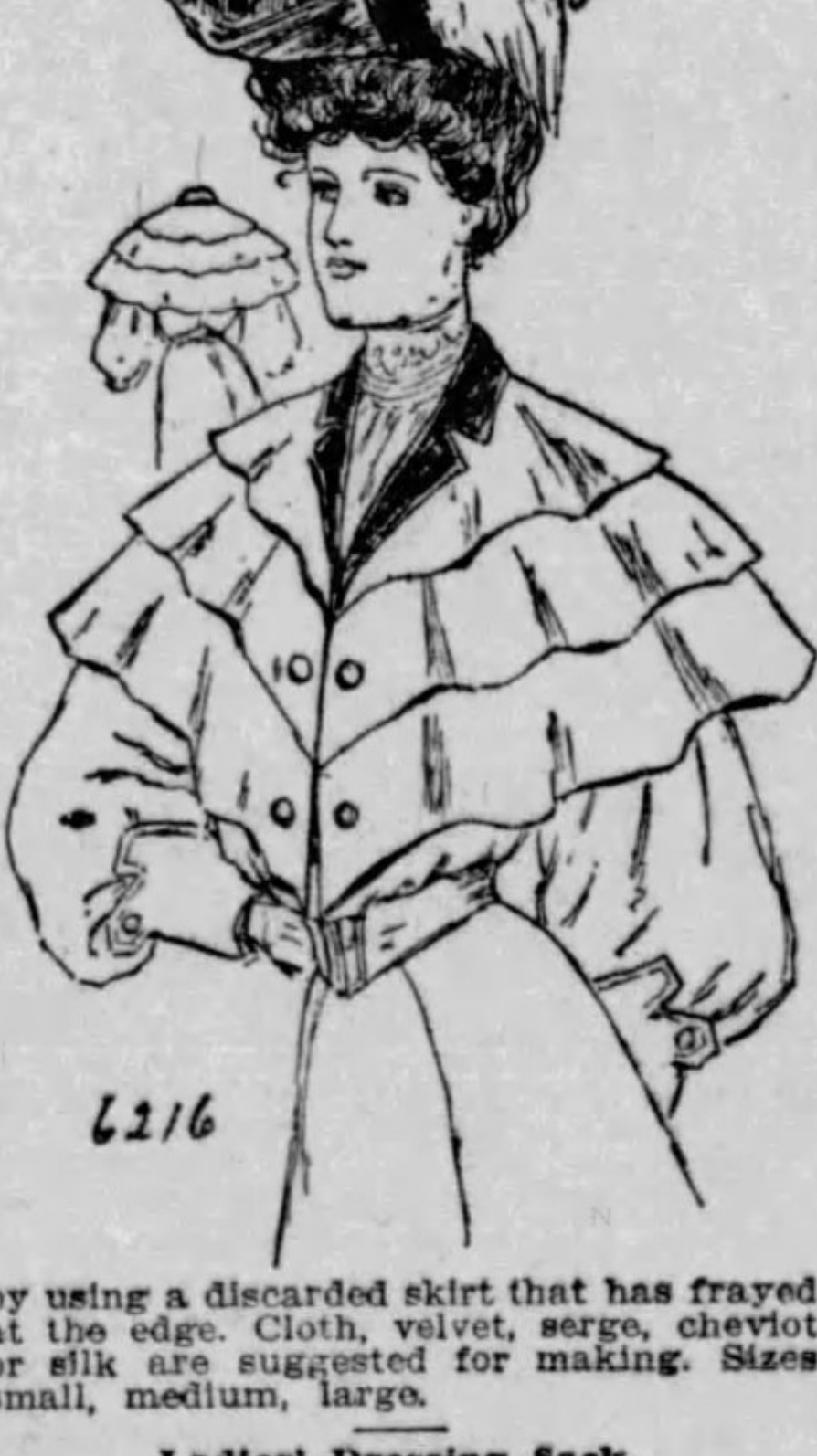
No. 4598—Never were pleated dresses more worn than at present and if one style is more especially favored than another it is the one shown here because of its general becomingness and suitability. The blouse which may be in either of two lengths is laid in broad box pleats in both front and back. The sleeve is a very pretty new style with fulness in the lower edge of sleeve taken up in small box pleats. The skirt is also box plaited and is an excellent model for a separate skirt to be worn in shirt waist or in suspender style. The blouse may be trimmed in any preferred manner although the machine stitching gives a pleasing finish. Blue serge is one of the best and most serviceable materials for such a dress although it may be charmingly developed in pique, madras, gingham, or any wash material.



Sizes—5 to 14 years.

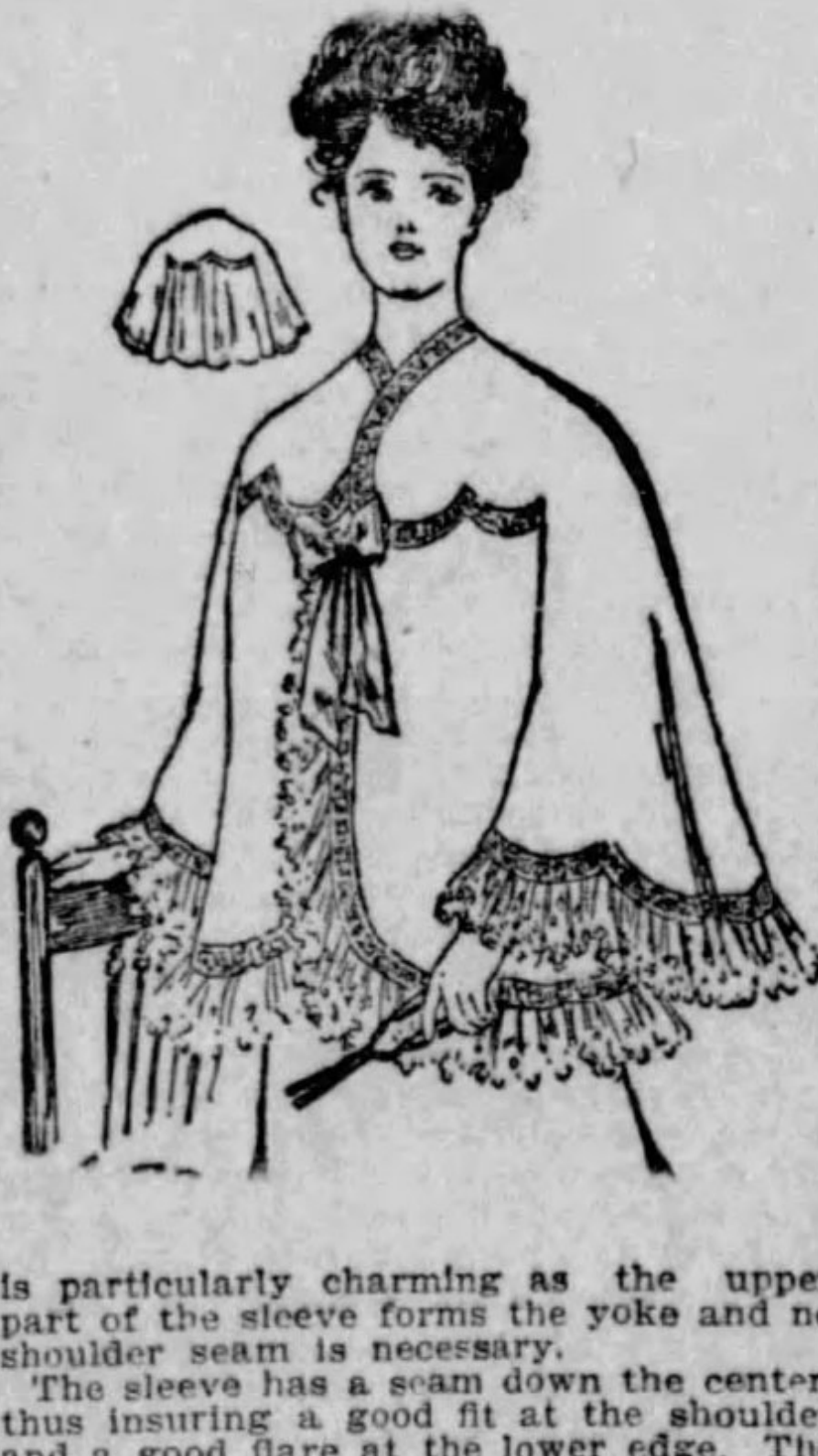
Ladies' Triple Cape.

No. 6,212—One of the most charming additions to the season's costumes is the little cape which comes in every variety of shape and therefore adapts itself not only to the slender, but to their sisters of a heavier build. Capes are one of the newest adjuncts to the fashionable toilette. Sometimes the same material as the skirt, sometimes not, although it is better to have it harmonize with the costume whatever the material. There are very few of the winter days when the cape is not warm enough; in fact, the weather is so variable that a light wrap is almost necessary. No one would think of wearing great heavy coats in December just because in meteorology it is winter and in climate it is early fall. The model here shown is made up of three capes, although it could be made in single or double cape style if one desired. The coat collar gives it a smart appearance, but the neck edge could be finished by braid bands or in any desired manner. Almost every woman will have enough material around the house to fashion one of these capes, either in new material or by using a discarded skirt that has frayed at the edge. Cloth, velvet, serge, cheviot or silk are suggested for making. Sizes small, medium, large.



Ladies' Dressing Sack.

No. 6170—The kimono has become almost as indispensable as the shirtwaist, especially during this season. Every woman knows the comfort of these garments and they also know that they are quickly made. The newest dressing sacks are made now to follow closely the lines of the fashionable gown. Thus we have the long shoulder line, which in this instance is particularly charming as the upper part of the sleeve forms the yoke and no shoulder seam is necessary.



The sleeve has a seam down the center, thus insuring a good fit at the shoulder and a good flare at the lower edge. The pattern is very simple, only four pieces in the pattern. When it is made up as illustrated it becomes a "thing of beauty" as well as a most practical little garment. Lawn, challie, silk and pongee are preferred materials.

Sizes—32, 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure.

BE SURE to give both the number and the name of the pattern, and the bust measure also.

Address as follows, including price of pattern ordered, Pattern Department, The Blade, Toledo, Ohio.

SANCTITY OF THE HOME

Is Discussed by President Roosevelt.

Washington, Jan. 27.—Right Rev. William C. Doane, Bishop of Albany, and a committee of the interchurch conference on marriage and divorce, called on the President yesterday to confer with him as to some of the results of their deliberations. Bishop Doane, speaking for the committee, delivered a brief address to President Roosevelt, to which the President replied as follows:

"Bishop Doane and Gentlemen:—It is a very great pleasure to meet you here. There is a certain tendency to exalt the unessentials in dealing with our public questions, and public men especially are apt to get their attention concentrated on questions that have an importance, but wholly ephemeral importance, compared with the questions that go straight to the root of things. Questions like the tariff and the currency are of literally no consequence whatsoever compared with the vital question of having the unit of our social life, the home, preserved.

"It is impossible to overstate the importance of the cause you represent. When the average husband and wife fulfill their duties toward one another and toward their children as Christianity teaches them, we may rest absolutely assured that the other problems will solve themselves. But if we have solved every other problem in the wisest possible way it shall profit us nothing if we have lost our own national soul; and we will have lost it if we do not have the question of the relations of the family put upon the proper basis.

"While I do not know exactly what it is that you wish me to do, I can say in advance that so far as in me lies all will be done to co-operate with you toward the end that you have in view. One of the most unpleasant and dangerous features of our American life is the diminishing birth rate and the loosening of the marital tie among the old native American families. It goes without saying that for the race as for the individual, no material prosperity, no business growth, no artistic or scientific development, will count if the race commits suicide. Therefore, bishop, I count myself fortunate in having the chance to work with you in this matter of vital importance to the national welfare."

The committee headed by Bishop Doane represented thirteen leading Protestant ecclesiastical bodies and before going to the White House had unanimously endorsed the action of the American Bar association of 1900 in the proposed unification of the laws regulating divorce. A single exception was the exclusion of section 6 of the articles which permits the remarriage of all divorced persons. The unanimous opinion of the interdenominational conference was that only the innocent party in a divorce granted should have the right of remarriage and furthermore that no marriage should be allowed until at least one year had elapsed from the date of the divorce.

A resolution embodying this sentiment was offered by the Rev. Samuel J. Niccolls of the Second Presbyterian church of St. Louis. The different bodies represented by those in the conference will be called on to ratify their action. Bishop Doane was chairman of the conference, Rev. William H. Roberts, of Philadelphia, secretary, and Francis Lynde Stetson, of New York, treasurer.

$500,000 Worth of Curios.

Washington, Jan. 26.—A gift of curios, valued at $500,000, has been offered to the Smithsonian institution by Charles L. Freer, of Detroit. A committee consisting of Dr. Alexander Graham Bell, Dr. James B. Angell, Hon. John B. Henderson and Prof. S. P. Langley has been appointed to make arrangements for the acceptance of the notable gift. Mr. Freer is a millionaire, and is the owner of the famous Whistler collection of paintings.

MINES SHORT ON GOLD

Consular Reports Hold Valuable Information.

Washington, Jan. 30.—American consuls touched on a great variety of interesting topics in their reports to the department of commerce this week. Consul Holloway, at Halifax, N. S., in making a report on the mining industry of Canada, gives little comfort to the owners of stock in Canadian gold and silver mines.

He says: "The total production of gold was 10,383 ounces valued at $188,036; the industry gave employment to 423 persons, who were paid in wages $245,490. Including the cost of supplies it acquired an expenditure of almost $2 to extract $1 worth of ore. The same story is told of silver mining; the total quantity produced was 16,688 ounces valued at $8,949, and the wages paid out $8,000. The production, although restricted. The amount mined was 250 tons valued at $1,500, at a cost of $5,189. Copper and market properties on the whole gave excellent returns. The value of products was $3,215,794, and the wages paid aggregated $872,302, leaving a large margin, for supplies and a satisfactory profit."

Consul Lifeld, at Freiburg, Germany, tells of a system of insuring against the loss of work that is practiced in Cologne and other cities of Germany. A company has an office that deals with men, skilled and unskilled alike, of 18 years and over, who must have resided in the town for a year. Each insurer pays a weekly premium, which now stands at 3½d (7 cents) a week for unskilled and 4¾d (9½ cents) a week for skilled workmen, and this premium must have been paid for 34 weeks. The insurer is then eligible for relief if he loses his work through no fault of his own between December and March, but if work offers, at a rate of pay not less than that which he received previously, he must take it. The relief given is 2s (48 cents) a day for the first twenty weeks days and 1s (24 cents) afterward up to eight weeks—sufficient, that is, to avert the worst consequences of unemployment, but not enough to make fraud attractive. The number of men who insured themselves in 1903-04 was 1,624, of whom 1,105 drew the allowance for varying periods.

In the grand duchy of Baden the government plants cherry, apple, pear and walnut trees along the government highways. Consul Britton, at Kehl, reports: "The trees are planted thirty-two feet apart along each side of the road, and when the fruit is ready for market it is sold at public auction on the trees, the purchaser being obliged to harvest at his own expense. The amount realized from the sale of the fruit is applied toward the maintenance of the system—the propagation of young trees, their planting and cultivation, etc.

"The department of the government managing the enterprise is known as the department of 'Wasser und Strassenbau.' There are two large nurseries, one near Emmendingen and one near Durlach, where the trees are grown. The total amount realized from the sale of the fruit in 1892 was 38,046 marks, or $9,055; in 1903 24,081 marks, or $5,731.

Marshal Halstead, consul at Birmingham, England, tells of a motor car savings bank that makes journeys in the north of France, stopping in villages on stated days to receive such sums as the thrifty country people, having saved, may be desirous of depositing in a savings bank. The motor car, which is electrically driven, carries a small safe, a desk with folding shelves for the depositors, with accommodations for two clerks and a cashier and a seat for the driver.

Consul Anderson, at Hangchau, reports that American shoes are getting into the Chinese market. It is not uncommon now, he says, to see well-to-do Chinese wearing American shoes. He thinks there are great chances in China for shoemakers if they study the market and make the proper grades of shoes.

There is more distress in Glasgow, Scotland, Consul Taylor writes, than at any other times since 1885. At the present time 15,000 men are out of work there and there are from 5,000 to 10,000 more unemployed in the district around Glasgow. Business is stagnant.

Cultivation of the soap tree is increasing in Algeria, Consul Kidder reports from Algiers. One man has a plantation of 150 acres. The fruit, from which the soap products are made, averages about 200 pounds to a tree in full bearing. Most of it is shipped to Germany. The Algiers soap fruit, he says, is much better than that from the soap trees of India, Japan, China and Central America.

OMAHA HIT HARD BY FIRE

Loss Will Aggregate $500,000; Firemen Blown From Roof.

Omaha, Neb., Jan. 30.—The fire which started late Saturday night in the wholesale district of this city was one of the most destructive in the history of Omaha. A conservative estimate places the total loss at half a million dollars, but some believe it will be considerably higher. A more disastrous conflagration was only prevented by the heroic efforts of the entire fire department of Omaha, which was reinforced by several engines, hose wagons and other equipment from South Omaha and Council Bluffs. Although Chief Salter announced that the flames were under control at 2:30 o'clock they continued to menace adjoining buildings until after 4 o'clock. All of the remainder of the night and all day Sunday a number of streams were kept pouring on the smouldering ruins. With zero temperature the water was quickly frozen, and tonight the naked walls of the burned buildings resemble huge ice castles.

No serious accidents occurred, although ten firemen were blown from the Porter Rierson Chemical company's building by an explosion. None was seriously injured. The stocks of goods were generally covered by insurance up to the 90 per cent. limit.

MILK AT $50 A QUART

That's What Lawyer Bourgois Paid During the Storm.

Atlantic City, N. J., Jan. 30.—To provide milk for his 1-year-old son, George A. Bourgois, one of the best known attorneys in the state, paid $200 for two quart bottles of milk and the same amount of cream, or at the rate of $50 a quart bottle. Mr. Bourgois lives in Ventnor, which was completely cut off from this city. On calling up a milk depot the lawyer found that it would be impossible to deliver milk. He then hired Archie Burrell to get the milk.

Snowdrifts ten feet high in places blocked Burrell's horse and carriage. At times he was obliged to drive to the beach, and his journey, ordinarily three miles, proved to be three times that distance, and occupied more than four hours. But he reached the depot and delivered the milk. Mr. Bourgois has been married about eighteen months. His wife was Miss Blanche Milliette, his stenographer. The first wife of Mr. Bourgois obtained a divorce from him, after which he married Miss Milliette. Mr. Bourgois gave Burrell a check for $200.

CHINESE VETERAN DEAD

Ling Kubser, Who Served Through Civil War, Is Buried.

Newport News, Va., Jan. 28.—Ling Kubser, a Chinaman, of whom old comrades say no better man fought with Company F, Sixty-fourth New York regiment, in the civil war, died at the National Soldiers' home, Hampton, Tuesday. He was sixty-two years old and the only Chinese inmate of the home.

More than three thousand veterans attended the funeral of Ling Kubser, and at a largely attended meeting of the personal friends of the dead man, held after the funeral, rousing tributes to the memory of the Chinaman were paid by a score of orators in the gray uniform.

FINAL NOTICE

OF ADVANCE.—Notice is hereby given by The Gold Bond Investment Co. that its contract (as financing agents for the 2-cent charter-membership shares) with The Pure Gold Mine Co., expires Feb. 25, 1905, at which time the shares will be advanced from 2c to 5c, or be withdrawn from the market altogether. Until above date, or until our allotment of shares is exhausted before that date, we will continue selling these shares at 2c. Good treasury reserve; active working; Cripple Creek district; 2 veins already cut; excellent prospects; time payments; best bank references. Write at once, as our allotment of shares will be exhausted long before Feb. 25. GOLD BOND INV. CO., 725 Mack Building, Denver, Colo.

New Steel Roofing and Siding $2.00 per 100 Sq. Ft.

Painted red on both sides. Most durable and economical covering for Roofing, Siding or Ceiling for Residences, Houses, Barns, Sheds, Elevators, Stores, Churches, Poultry Houses, Cribs, etc. Easier to lay and will last longer than any other covering. Cheaper than shingles or slate. No experience necessary. A hammer or hatchet the only tools needed. It is semi-hardened high grade steel. $2.00 is our price for the flat. Corrugated as shown in cut, or "V" crimped or standing seam costs $2.10 per 100 square feet. We offer Pressed Brick Siding and Beaded Ceiling or Siding at $2.25 per 100 Square Feet. Thousands of buildings throughout the world are covered with this steel roofing and siding, making their buildings

FIRE, WATER AND LIGHTNING PROOF.

Send in your order for as many squares as you may need to cover your new or old building. Time will prove its enduring qualities. Withstands the elements, best of all roofings. At prices noted in this advertisement,

WE PAY THE FREIGHT

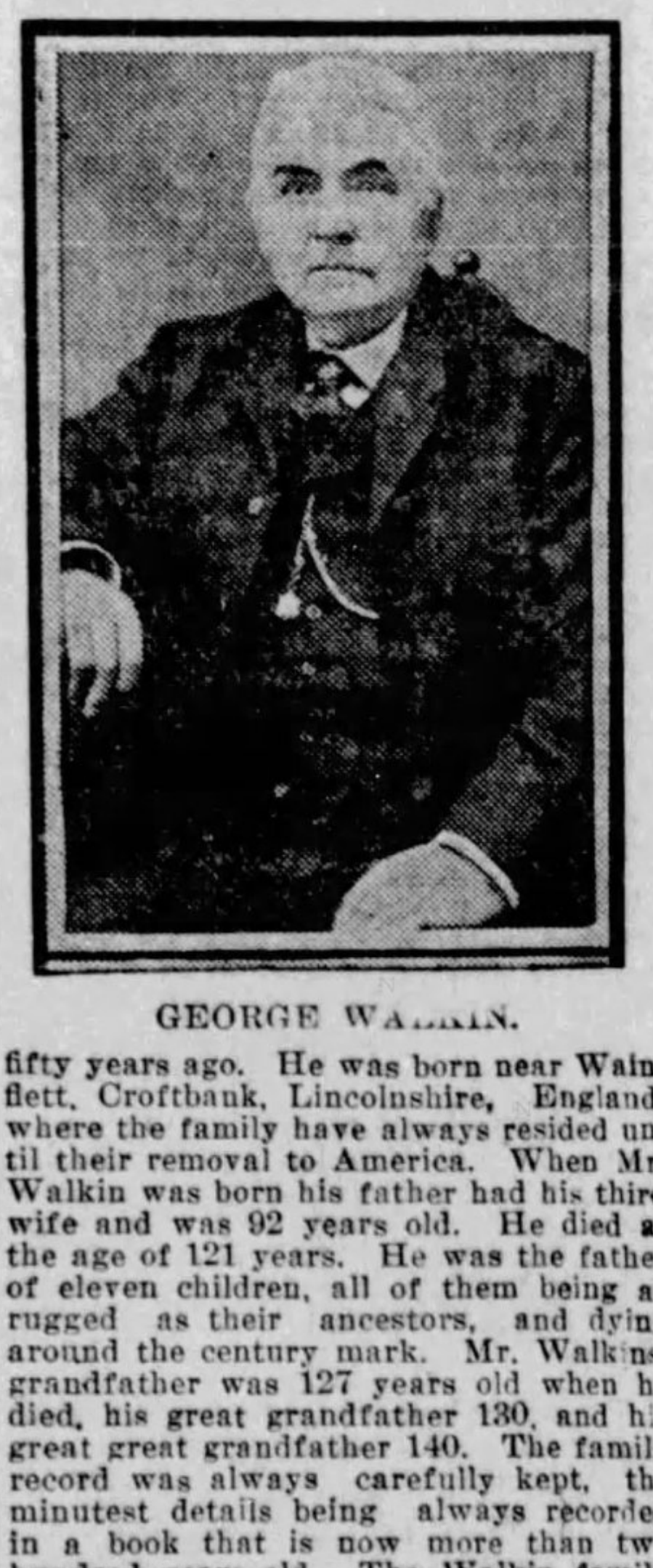
to all points East of Colorado, except Indian Territory, Oklahoma and Texas. Write for prices for shipment to such points. Ask for further particulars. Immediate shipment if you mail us your order at once. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. Our Special Catalogue No. K. 297 tells all about this roofing. It also quotes low prices on Building Material, Wire, Pipe, Plumbing, Sash, Doors, Furniture, Household Goods, Down Spouting, Eave Trough and thousands of other items bought by us at Sheriffs' and Receivers' Sales.

CHICAGO HOUSE WRECKING CO., 35TH AND IRON STS., CHICAGO.

FATHER DIED WHEN 121

Grandfather Was 127, Great-Grandfather 130 and Great-Great-Grandfather 140 Years Old.

Upper Sandusky, O., Jan. 30.—George Walkin, of this city, if he lives until February 17, will be sixty-nine years old. He boasts the proud distinction of being able to trace his descendants back to his great great grandfather. Mr. Walkin, during all his sixty-nine years has never been confined to his bed with sickness, and can do as good a day's work now as he could fifty years ago. He was born near Wainflett, Croftbank, Lincolnshire, England, where the family have always resided until their removal to America. When Mr. Walkin was born his father had his third wife and was 92 years old. He died at the age of 121 years. He was the father of eleven children, all of them being as rugged as their ancestors, and dying around the century mark. Mr. Walkins' grandfather was 127 years old when he died, his great grandfather 130, and his great great grandfather 140. The family record was always carefully kept, the minutest details being always recorded in a book that is now more than two hundred years old. The Walkin family has always followed agricultural pursuits and from this fact their longevity is said to be due.



GEORGE WALKIN.

DEAD AT 108.

Akron, O., Jan. 27.—Frank Mitchell, the oldest man in Summit county and supposed to be the oldest in Ohio, is dead at his home on North Howard street. He was 108 years of age, according to his own statement.

Mitchell was colored and had been a well known character in this city since the civil war. He had lived in a precarious state of health for two months, but before that was apparently strong and hearty. Shortly before his death he said that he was ready to die and that he had lived long enough.

Mitchell was a slave at Luke, Miss., and when hostilities began he ran away and joined the federal army. He was picked up by the Sixty-fourth O. V. I. and made a cook. In 1863 he was brought through the lines by Col. W. F. Saunders, now of Helena, Mont., who came with him to Akron. He never tired of telling the most trying experience of his life, being sold at auction, and often related tales of antebellum days and the trials that the slaves were obliged to undergo.

HE GLORIES IN POLYGAMY

Prominent Mormon Says It Cannot Be Stopped by Congress.

Salt Lake, Utah, Jan. 30.—J. Golden Kimball, general secretary of the first council of seventy, and a prominent Mormon, in a speech at the Cache Stake conference in Logan, yesterday, is reported to have strongly defended polygamy, and predicted that congress would be unable to stop the practice. He said:

"These good women in the east want congress to stop this polygamy. I would like to see congress try it. They will have something on their hands if they do. They want us to put this down and legalize race suicide. They can't do it. The more they try it, the more it will grow. We do not believe in race suicide. When we are persecuted we will live it the more. Congress and the country know all we have done, and cannot find out anything more."

Shouts of approval followed the speaker's utterances.

Logan is one of the strongholds of Mormonism, the seat of a large temple, and the home of Congressman Howell. Kimball is the son of Herbert C. Kimball, one of the former leaders of the Mormon church.

TO REDUCE ACREAGE.

New Orleans, Jan. 26.—Firmly believing it to be the most important step in the solution of the cotton crop, the Southern Interstate Cotton convention, without a dissenting vote, declared in favor of a 25 per cent reduction in acreage and an equal reduction in commercial fertilizer, and backed that action up with the adoption of a comprehensive plan to secure the support of every farmer, big and little, in the coton belt. An overwhelming majority of the delegates was present when the report was received, and so important was it considered that decisive and harmonious action should be taken at once, that the convention acted upon the committee's report without delay.

Former Governor Jester, of Texas, for the committee on holding and financing the balance of the present crop, presented a report setting forth that each state and local section seems amply able to finance its present holdings. The committee believed the cotton now in the hands of the producer should remain on the farm or be stored in local warehouses. The opinion was expressed that 25 per cent reduction in acreage and 25 per cent reduction in fertilizers will solve the cotton problem.

C. H. Jenkins, of Texas, read the report of the committee on acreage, which the convention had voted to be of paramount importance.

The report giving details of the plan for co-operation of farmers in each county to curtail acreage and fertilizer each 25 per cent was discussed at length, and, by an overwhelming vote, the convention adopted the report.

WILL TURN DOWN NEGROES

Governor of Georgia Will Not Allow Them to Attend Inauguration.

Atlanta, Ga., Jan. 30.—Negro troops from Georgia will not be allowed to attend the inauguration of President Roosevelt on March 4. Governor Terrell will not grant permission to the colored troops to leave the state.

The Lincoln Guards of Macon, have already made arrangements to attend the inauguration of the President, but when formal request for leave of absence of the company is made, it is said that it will be denied by the governor.

HOG CHOLERA INCURABLE

Government's Expensive Experiments Prove Failures.

Des Moines, Iowa, Jan. 25.—Growing of Vuelta Abajo tobacco under canvas in the Connecticut valley is not the only costly experiment on which the department of agriculture has expended large sums of money only to meet with failure. It has similarly and signally failed in its efforts to rid the country of hog cholera, though the secretary took personal direction and backed up the work with the great resources of his department. It is said that he has become convinced that there is no cure for hog cholera.

Since Mr. Wilson has been at its head something like $200,000 has been spent in the series of systematic experiments conducted by the department of agriculture, most of them in two Iowa counties. No such complete and scientific investigation of this disease has ever before been undertaken.

Secretary Wilson, for sentimental reasons, was deeply anxious to succeed in his effort to cure hog cholera. Long before he was a member of the cabinet, as an agricultural writer and as a member of the faculty of the Iowa Agricultural college, he had studied this problem. So it was among the first that he tackled after he became McKinley's secretary of agriculture.

Mr. Wilson determined to localize his chief experiments in Iowa because he was familiar with conditions here, and because Iowa has suffered more from the ravages of cholera than any other state. It is doubtful whether there is ever a time when there is absolutely none of the disease in the state. It has cost Iowa alone many millions, for it is the first hog producing state.

The secretary chose Page and Fremont counties as the scene of his experiments. He sent a corps of experts to study the counties and the methods there obtaining among hog raisers. That was seven years ago, and the work has been going on without cessation ever since.

The experts convinced themselves that it was a microbe disease; that if they could isolate and study the microbe causing it they would be able by experiments to find an antidote; then serum based on this discovery would solve the problem.

The microbe was duly found; experiments were carried on for years to discover a method of rendering it harmless, and now it is announced that a recent discovery at Washington has completely overthrown the whole theory on which they have been working. Dr. G. M. Day, one of these expert veterinarians, has explained the whole situation.

The doctors, with their microscopes, brought forth a microbe which they declared the cause of the disease. Sent to other states, to Sweden, Italy, even to Japan, these microbes would produce hog cholera exactly as it had existed in Iowa. The scientific world accepted the theory and the next step was to destroy the microbe. Efforts to this end were only partly successful. The measure of their success was only 37 per cent. The experts sent were given ample power and money. They killed thousands of infected hogs, paying owners their market price. They studied clinically and biologically and noted all facts, making anatomical and microscopic investigations. They prepared specimens of flesh and fluid and sent them to Washington. From these the discovery referred to was made.

This discovery is that the microbe is not the cause of the cholera. The real cause is a finer, more elusive bacteria, invisible as yet, whose form and habits are yet to be determined. The bio-chemists have demonstrated conclusively that the primary cause of hog cholera is neither the hog cholera nor the swine plague bacillus. They repeatedly transmitted the disease to pigs by subcutaneous inoculation of the body fluid sent from here, after it had been proved absolutely free from the cholera and plague bacilli.

They proved this by bacteriological examinations, by filtration through the finest porcelain filters and by inoculation of guinea pigs and rabbits. The filtrations, thus freed from the cholera bacilli, would give a healthy hog the cholera in just seven days. It proved that the microbe discovered after years of search was not the "real thing" at all.

The inspectors are utterly discouraged. Dr. Day is the only one of them not withdrawn from the field where the investigation has so long been going on. He will remain till spring, and then if no further promising discoveries have been made he will be withdrawn, and the seven years' war against the cholera will be ended with a complete defeat for the department.

PAUPERS VOTED IN DROVE

Went Into Denver from Outside County on Election Day.

Denver, Col., Jan. 28.—In the contest for the governorship of Colorado, experts examined 3,580 ballots cast at the election in this city. Out of this number the experts reported that 756 ballots were written by one man.

A witness from the county poor farm, which is located in Adams county, was put on the stand before the joint committee, last night. He testified that sixteen inmates of the farm, including himself, were registered in Denver and had voted here on election day. On cross-examination he said he had left the farm and had lived in Denver since the nineteenth or twentieth of November. When asked who was paying his board in Denver he replied: "The Republican party."

PORTRAIT OF M'KINLEY

Government Urged to Buy One Now on Exhibition.

New York, Jan. 30.—A bill will shortly be introduced in the United States senate for the purchase by the government of the full-length portrait of President McKinley painted by Charles Ayer Whipple, a New York artist. The painting is now on view in the marble room of the senate. It is the only full length picture of McKinley in existence. The picture was posed for by the President not long before his visit to Buffalo and was on exhibition there at the time he was shot.

The portrait represents President McKinley standing beside a desk with his hand resting upon the treaty of peace with Spain. The desk portrayed in the picture was presented to this government by Queen Victoria and is made of timbers from the ship Resolute. It is proposed to place the portrait either in the White House or in the Capitol.

Speaking of the painting the other day, Mr. Whipple said:

"The sittings took place in the White House and continued for some time. Mr. McKinley was not a good subject to paint, as he was restless when obliged to stand. I had many glimpses into his character during the time the portrait was being made and learned to love him for the purity of his soul."

In addition to painting the portrait of McKinley, Mr. Whipple has painted the portraits of John Sherman, Gen. Miles, Levi P. Morton, ex-Secretary Francis, Senator Elkins and others.

HIGHEST SPEED EVER MADE.

Ormond, Fla., Jan. 30.—The 100-mile automobile race was run here today. The net time of the six cars to finish was: Fletcher, 1:18:24; Bernin, 1:21:38; Sartori, 1:21:44 1-5; Shanley, 1:24:28 4-5; Christie, 1:27:16 4-5; Wallace, 1:29:20.

The 100 miles, with seven turns, was made by Fletcher in 78 minutes and 24 seconds, said to be a greater speed than has ever been attained by anything on wheels. This averages 48 2-5 seconds to the mile.

LADIES My Regulator never fails. Box FREE. DR. F. MAY, Box 32 Bloomington, Ill.

LADIES in need send for a FREE TRIAL. Never-failing Monthly Remedy relieves the most obstinate case. F. E. KARN CO., Dept. 25, Buffalo, N. Y.

FITS CURED EPILEPSY

I have devoted the past thirty years of my life to curing Fits, Epilepsy or Falling Sickness, and have effected cures in thousands of cases where all other remedies have failed. In order to prove the efficacy of my treatment, I will send a Free Bottle of my wonderful remedy to all sufferers of this dread disease who will write, giving Express and Post-Office address. H. G. ROOT, M. C., 183 Pearl Street, New York.

WANTED—Men to distribute samples, tack signs; $3.00 daily. Permanent. No canvassing. Continental Distributing Service, Dept. A, Chicago.

INDIAN GIRL—Half blood, pretty, educated, very wealthy, wants to marry a good, white man. CURRAN, 1242 Wabash, Chicago.

VERY wealthy, attractive maiden wants at once kind husband. No objections to honorable, capable poor man. Address Cook, 67 Flournoy, Chicago.

SWEET PEAS—10 packets, named varieties, all different, very choice, only 25c. Standard Seed Co., Valparaiso, Ind.

CIGARS; CIGARS: A box of 5c cigars for 15c (silver.) LINDALE CIGAR CO., Station D, Columbus, O.

LEARN to make wire, bead, and sea shell jewelry. (Samples free.) Large profits. Catalogue and book of instructions 4c. Address O. L. COLEMAN & BRO., Dept. 32, Dallas, Texas.

WANTED 10 men in each state to travel, tack signs and distribute samples and circulars of our goods. Salary $75 per month, $3 per day for expenses. KUHLMAN CO., Dept. E 5, Atlas Block, Chicago.

FARMS FOR SALE

Well improved, good producing farms for sale in the vicinity of Hudson, Mich., Lenawee and Hillsdale Counties. Write for list and price. RUSSELL & LOOMIS, Hudson Mich.

CASH FOR YOUR FUR

No matter where you are. If you trap or buy fur or can do so, write today for our new plan to make you extra $$ on fur this winter. Corry Hide & Fur Co., Box 19, Corry, Pa.

$60 PER MONTH straight salary and expenses for men with rigs to introduce our Poultry Remedies among the farmers. We mean this and furnish Bank references of our reliability. Don't answer unless you mean business. Address Eureka P. F. Mfg. Co., Dept. 37, East St. Louis, Ill.

WANTED—Four salesmen in this and adjoining territory, to represent and advertise the Wholesale Department of an old established commercial house of solid financial standing. Staple line. Salary $3.50 per day, paid weekly, with expenses advanced direct from headquarters. Horse and buggy furnished when necessary. We furnish everything. Position permanent. Address The Columbia House, 639 Monon Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

KEILEY KILLED BY AUTO

Run Down With Fatal Results in Paris.

Paris, Jan. 30.—Consul General Gowdy has been informed by the authorities that a stranger recently run over and killed on the Place de la Concorde has been identified as former Chief Justice Keiley, of the international court of appeals of Cairo, Egypt, who recently had been residing in London.

Anthony Keiley first came into national prominence through his nomination by Cleveland in 1885, as minister to Italy. His appointment was cancelled on account of the objections of the Italian government. He was then accredited by President Cleveland as minister to Vienna, but the Austrian government also declared Mr. Keiley to be persona non grata, the first objection being that he held ultramontane views that were offensive to a friendly government. This ground was not satisfactory to an influential circle in Austria and it was then alleged that his Catholicism was lax, from which charge he was warmly defended by the administration at Washington.

Secretary Bayard addressed a note to the Austrian government; in which he commented on the unreasonableness of race and religious distinctions. The secretary even went so far as to say that the appointment would be allowed to stand even though it resulted in a cessation of diplomatic relations between the United States and Austria.

To relieve the administration of President Cleveland of further embarrassment Mr. Keiley resigned and later was appointed to the international court at Cairo. He resigned in April, 1902, owing, it was understood, to the death of his wife. His record in Cairo was distinguished by ability. Mr. Keiley founded and for a time edited the Norfolk Virginian and the Index and News, of Petersburg. He was mayor of Richmond for one term and was afterwards chosen district attorney of that city.

For twelve years Mr. Keiley was president of the National Irish Catholic Benevolent union. His brother is Bishop Benjamin Keiley, of the diocese of Savannah, Ga.

Mr. Keiley was about 70 years old.

FROZEN BESIDE THE BOAT

Marine Fireman Fell and Couldn't Cry for Aid.

Conneaut, O., Jan. 28.—Dan Brennan, a marine fireman engaged on the day shift of the ferry Pere Marquette No. 16, was found dead on the ice beside his boat, having frozen to death. Brennan, in endeavoring to walk up the gangplank leading from the dock to the boat, lost his balance and fell to the ice in the channel below, striking head first. The accident was unnoticed, and as Brennan could neither rise to his feet nor call out, he crawled around to the side of the boat for shelter from the icy wind, and there his frozen body was found. Brennan's home was in Louisville, O.

KILLED BY OWN TROOPS

Surgeon O'Neil Was Not Shot by Rebellious Ladrones.

Manila, Jan. 28.—Mrs. O'Neil, widow of Dr. J. O'Neil, the contract surgeon killed in the attack by Ladrones in the town of San Francisco de Kalabon, on the night of January 24, and who was endeavoring to escape with her husband, confirms a report to the effect that when the surgeon was shot he exclaimed:

"I have been shot by our own men."

President to Talk Temperance.

Wilkesbarre, Pa., Jan. 27.—Rev. Father J. J. Curran, of this city, called on President Roosevelt at the White House yesterday in company with the delegation of anthracite miners, and secured the President's promise to visit Wilkesbarre and address the National Catholic Total Abstinence Union, which meets in convention here in August. The President will be in Wilkesbarre on Thursday, August 11, on which day the temperance societies of the anthracite regions will hold a parade in this city.

Household and Young Folks

Emily S. Bouton
Editor

Keynotes of Harmony

WEDNESDAY.

For the dissatisfied man all life is unsatisfactory, and for one that is contented the world is full of comforts.

THURSDAY.

Look out for the bright, for the brightest side of things, and keep thy face constantly turned to it.

FRIDAY.

If we would get the very best out of life, let us learn to inventory our blessings each night before we sleep.

SATURDAY.

Perform a kind action, and you find a kind feeling growing in yourself, even if it was not there before. As you increase the number of objects of your kind and charitable interest, you find that the more you do for them the more you love them.

SUNDAY.

Self-forgetfulness is a blessed attainment. It is very hard to be perfect in it. So many things in the world rule the poor self the wrong way that every moment we are thrown back upon the cruel thought of our loss and gain.

MONDAY.

Anger is the root of all the aggressive passions. Worry is the root of all the cowardly passions. Anger and worry are the most unprofitable conditions known to man.

TUESDAY.

Faith, hope and love are purifiers of the blood. They have a peptic quality. They open and enlarge all the channels of bodily vitality.

"Aimless and Useless They Wander."

Emily S. Bouton.

She turned away with bitter regret written upon her face.

"What is the matter?" asked one who walked by her side.

"I cannot help thinking," she said, "how easily all of this pain and sorrow might have been saved if some one had only thought to a purpose."

It was one of those accidents with a tragic ending which seemed to have had its origin in a trifle. In reality, it was the result of no one being present at a critical moment who was able to see that two and two made four, for prevention dwelt in an action as simple as that sum in addition.

It often happens this way. The majority of us hold little or no control over our thoughts, and, as a consequence, they troop hither and thither as fancy dictates, so that like wandering children, they are hard to call together and directed to a single point suddenly. In other words, we fail to form the habit of concentration which will give quick decision.

In that brilliant novel, Dr. Luke of Labrador, there is a quaint character named Skipper Tommie, who is full of a rare and sometimes most piquant philosophy of life, which he expresses in his own peculiar way. Once, when considering regretfully things which had gone awry, he said:

"Sure, what ought to be mended can be mended. 'Tis the way o' the world. If a man only thinks and thinks hard and thinks sensible, he'll find a way, zur, every time. 'Tis easy t' think hard, but 'tis sometimes hard," he added, "t' think t' the point."

In truth to most of us it is generally hard, for lack of training. Some one—I do not now recall who—once said: "If the simplest of us could keep an accurate thought diary for half an hour, it would be a fearful and intricate narrative." An idea of what it would be may be obtained by trying to follow the thoughts backward for even fifteen minutes. The result in most cases would be a mental patchwork fearfully and wonderfully made. Try it a few times, and see.

It would not matter so much if the habit did not lessen the mental powers and often prevent prompt and reasonable action. I heard an amusing and true story the other day, illustrating the failure to think to a purpose. In a certain city home the pipe leading from the tank which supplied the house with hot water, and was, of course, also connected with the water works, got out of order. A plumber was sent for, and, to save time, the housekeeper concluded, while awaiting his arrival, to draw the water from the tank, a thing, which she knew, would have to be done. When the plumber came upon the scene, an hour or two later, he found a woman white with fatigue, but determinedly working away.

"This tank holds an awful sight of water," she said breathlessly. "I cannot tell you how many pailfuls I have drawn off, and it is not empty yet."

The plumber looked into affairs, and the mystery was quickly explained. She had not closed off the inflow pipe.

"You are trying to drain the river dry," he said, laughingly. "The water comes in just as fast as you draw it out." And she found her hard work had been all for naught for lack of rightly directed thought.

The lack does not always have such an amusing outcome. Too often it is far otherwise. The fact is we do not apply any law to the government of our thought, when because it is the background of all of our action, it needs the most careful direction. What workman in using his tools would allow himself to take one, then another, as it chanced, and without purpose, expecting successful accomplishment? No good housekeeper will partly sweep a room, and then, because the fancy seizes her, drop her broom and proceed elsewhere to some other duty or pleasure. Yet these are the things the most of us are doing in our thought-world all our life long.

The habit of thought control it is of the utmost importance to gain, and then we shall not find ourselves utterly at sea as to proper action when a sudden emergency arises. The training in this direction should begin in early youth. Children should be shown that the men and women who have succeeded in their undertaking have been those with a single aim to which they inflexibly adhered. In other words they concentrated their thought, and did not allow it to play a thousand games of hide-and-seek when it should have been gaining force for execution.

These wandering thoughts, thoughts without purpose are what Prentice Mulford once called "leakages of force." Becoming a habit, they make "the mood or frame of mind, rendering it the more difficult to concentrate our thought on the business of this minute. The business of this minute," he goes on to say, "may be the drawing up of a contract which involves many thousands of dollars. We want no flaws in it. The mood of haste and waste of force tends to put flaws in everything we do. It brings wandering wits, absence of mind and lack of tact and address. It is the mood far from success. It is this mood of mind becoming habitual that makes us mislay, lose and forget."

This is the same thing as Skipper Tommie meant when in his homely fashion he talked about its being easy to think hard, but not so easy "t' think t' the point."

Such lack of the power of concentration and the disposition to allow the thoughts to wander, was made the subject of experiments in France a year or two ago, and described in a book by a French author. The real object was to find its bearing upon the reliability of evidence given by diffenent people regarding the same happening.

Twenty-four persons, twelve men and twelve women, were each shown a picture representing a scene in daily life, and allowed to look at it one full minute. Then each was questioned orally and separately of what had been seen, and later was required to write a description from memory. After five trials of this kind the results were classified, a very difficult part of the work. The chief conclusions which were reached were as follows "Entirely faithful evidence is the exception; every witness supplies from his imagination the omissions of his memory. About ten per cent. of the spontaneous depositions are incorrect. Those suggested by questions were longer but less faithful."

Anything like this may well make one pause to consider how much of what we hear, or even of what we tell, is absolute truth. It also gives a practical reason for the exercise of charity in our judgments of people whose faults and follies have only come to our knowledge through mouth-to-mouth repetition.

Again it proves what some one has well put in this way, that while "there is nothing in the universe or nature beyond the natural, there is a great deal in nature and in ourselves of which we are not aware." Few of us would imagine for an instant that the habit of wandering thoughts, the lack of power of concentration, renders us incapable of telling the exact truth, however earnest may be the intention. Yet it is undoubtedly a fact and is one of the vital reasons why controlling the thought to what Skipper Tommie called the "point," in other words, thinking to a purpose, should early be made a part of individual training.

The Cozy Corner

ANOTHER PROTEST.

I have been a regular subscriber to the Weekly Blade for more than twenty years, and in all that time have never read anything so surprising as Miss Bouton's article, "Something About Mountain Folks."

With due respect to Miss Bouton, for whom I entertain a very high opinion, I feel sure she could not have obtained her information first hand. I will speak only in defense of the mountain folks of Kentucky, leaving those of Tennessee to be righted by some loyal son, or daughter, of that region.

The conditions described by Miss Bouton have not existed among those people for, at least, forty years. I know whereof I speak, for I was born and raised there, and there passed the first forty years of my life. I left something over fourteen years ago for the great and growing state of Texas, to improve my condition financially, but not socially or intellectually, as the sociey in the mountains of Kentucky will compare favorably with the best in any state in the Union.

The public school system of Kentucky gives each child of the commonwealth, between the ages of six and twenty years from six to ten months' free tuition, and the teachers undergo such a thorough examination before they are permitted to teach, that it is equal to a college diploma.

I visited my old home in 1900 and will mention the conditions I found in one family. This family were poor financially, but rich in the things that make life worth living. One young man of the family—about twenty-two years of age—held a first-class teachers' certificate and was engaged to teach—at a good salary—school about thirty miles farther up in the mountains from where he lived. His sister, much younger than he, and a very child in appearance, had a certificate for a lower grade. On the reading table in that home I found some of the most up-to-date literature both in books, and magazines.

The little city which is the county seat of my native county, has a library (not built with Mr. Carnegie's money) where those not able to purchase books can rent them for a small sum; something we do not have at the county seat of my present home, though it is said to be one of the richest cities of its size in the United States.

In my earliest school days we had only three months of free schools during the summer, but that was sipplemented by a winter term paid for by subscription. My parents—especially my mother—were very anxious that we children should have an education and even at that early day the higher branches were taught in our school, and as a very small child I found it amusing to listen to the recitations of the Latin classes. In the winter of 1858-9 my brother and I attended a school taught by a man who was a preacher as well as a teacher, and this scholarly old gentleman did more for our county, educationally, than any other who ever lived in it.

As to literature, in my early 'teens, I used to read Dickens, Lytton and Sir Walter Scott, borrowed from an English neighbor from that "other world." In our family we took only political newspapers, but we had neighbors who had literary papers which they were willing to lend others.

I fear I have made this article too long, and yet I wish I might add "to be continued," that I might tell you more about these mountain people as I know them, and I hope this will be published for the sake of righting what I feel sure was an unintentional wrong.—Mrs. S. H. C., Texas.

The editor is sorry that what she wrote should be taken to mean all of the people who live in the beautiful mountain region of Kentucky and Tennessee. She is well aware that there are as cultivated and intelligent people dwelling therein as may be found anywhere. If in no other way she would have learned this through the letters she has received for many years from her Blade friends in those localities.

While this is emphatically true, yet she must believe that there are places where dwell the 'mountain folk" of whom she wrote, and who are just as isolated from the everyday life of the world. To doubt it is like doubting the existence in a large city, New York, for instance, of centers wherein the people are wholly removed by habits of thought and training from the majority. The term, "mountain folk," was used, not as including all who dwell in the mountains—that would be absurd—but simply as applied by writers like Charles Egbert Craddock, John Fox, Jr., John Uri Lloyd, and others, to a class not without their virtues, but deprived through their isolation of educational advantages. The editor is wondering if her friendly critics were not a little super-sensitive about the matter.

A BEAUTIFUL WISH.

To all in charge of the various departments of The Blade and who make it what it is; to all who contribute to its pages or interested in it even if only to the extent of reading it, I wish a happy and prosperous New Year. May it bring to you all more of joy than sorrow, and may its close recall fewer mistakes and less cause for regret than any of the years that have gone before.

I suppose that most of those who might respond to the Reading Club proposition were too busy during the holiday season to make a beginning, and may be heard from later. Since coming into possession of three volumes of Cooper's works, I have been much interested in reading his descriptions of the early days of our country. To a lover of the woods, these books are simply fascinating, and not all the newspapers and magazines on hand can prevent me from giving a good share of my limited reading time to reading them to the finish.

I fully indorse the sentiments expressed by "A Mother" in the Cozy Corner of January 5th, and wish they might meet with a sympathetic response from all who read them.—"Seven X."

SELF RAISING BUCKWHEAT CAKES.

Seeing a request for making self-raising buckwheat cakes, I send one that has been used in our family for years and always given satisfaction: For a family of seven, put three cupfuls of hot water in a gallon crock with a large spoonful of salt and enough buckwheat to make a stiff batter. Add half a cupful of sugar and a cake of yeast, or its equivalent in soft yeast. Place this crock in a pan of water and leave in a warm place over night. In the morning stir it down and add a teaspoonful of soda dissolved in hot water, to make the batter thin enough to bake nicely. A teaspoonful of molasses stirrred in just before baking will help them to brown nicely. Leave a cupful of the batter in the crock to "raise" the next baking. We never let the pancake crock get empty from the time we begin to use the cakes in the fall until we quit in the spring, and the cakes are better after they have been tried two or three times.—Mira J. Duncan, Vermont.

Several others have sent a recipe that differs very little from this.—Ed.

A hot, salt-water bath, if taken just before retiring, will often prevent insomnia and secure for the person a refreshing sleep.

For St. Valentine

JENNINGS

Because St. Valentine had great power in making love affairs run smoothly and in adjusting quarrels, the young people were very fond of him and, according to history, for this reason Emperor Claudius had him beheaded. After this tragic end he was mourned by the young people who, once each year, met secretly to honor his memory. On these occasions they gave one another little tokens which they called St. Valentine offerings, and from this the custom of celebrating February fourteenth originated.

It is taken for granted that no one, that is, no one who is any one, will indulge spiteful feelings with the atrocities called comic valentines, "the yearly insults Americans offer to one another," an observing Japanese aptly named them, but it is a pretty custom to make St. Valentine's festival one of the "memory days," and, putting aside its more sentimental significance, send some little token to a friend or friends held in affection and esteem. The token need be nothing more than a few written words, a flower or an appropriately decorated card, or any simple offering that serves as a reminder of the kindly regard of the sender.

St. Valentine's day is frequently made an opportunity to give an entertainment and for these parties there are many devices which may be employed to emphasize the significance of the occasion. Any one who is clever with a pencil can do wonders with paper and a few yards of ribbon. Pink or red paper are the most in demand, and out of these may be fashioned all sorts of favors which are pretty decorations and add to the fun-making.

A clever entertainment is suggested by the magazine Madame, which is carried out as follows: Pink or red paper or cardboard hearts are prepared by the hostess, four or five inches across the widest part, and upon these suitable quotations are written of sentiments like these:

"Love always looks for love again;
If ever single, it is twain.
And till it finds its counterpart
It bears about an aching heart."

"They have o'erlooked me and divided me;
One half of me is yours, the other half yours,
And so all yours."

"Tell me, now last, what love will do;
'Twill hurt and heal a heart pierced through;
'If you love me as I love you,
No knife can cut our love in two.'"

With a lead pencil draw zigzag lines down the center of each heart from top to bottom through the inscription and with sharp scissors cut into two parts, following the marking. No two hearts should be cut alike as this would confuse the quotations. Punch a hole near the top of each section and distribute the right hand sections to the men and the others to the women. The men then begin their search to match their hearts and much merriment ensues. The first heart matched is joined by pink ribbon, the others are tide with blue. The reunited hearts become souvenirs, which the gallant men present to their mates. In this manner the supper guests can find the partner with whom each is to be seated.

The refreshments served may be as simple or as elaborate as one chooses, but here are some good ideas for the supper table:

Have sandwiches cut heart shape; heart shaped tarts with currant jelly filling; small heart shaped cakes covered with white icing and ornamented with tiny red candies; beet salad with the vegetable cut in heart shape, and pink ice cream or raspberry ice and old-fashioned motto candies to top off with. You can decorate your rooms with as many red paper hearts as you choose, and an occasionally cupid will not go amiss if you are clever enough to manufacture the little God of Love.

There is no end to the possibilities in the way of amusements. Good Housekeeping presents a number of "recipes" for the entertainments from which the following are selected:

For one party, informal notes with a sketch at the top of the paper of two hearts pierced by an arrow were sent out as invitations. After the guests were assembled, paper pads, the size of a telegram blank and red pencils were passed and each one was asked to write a telegram using the letters of the word "valentines." One reading, "Very angry. Lend Edward nine tents immediately. Notify E— S——," was voted among the best, perhaps because the name of one of the party was brought in. Another one read: "Very anxious. Let Em notify Tom I never entered shop."

About the time these were finished the doorbell rang and a valentine was found for the child of the family. Another ring was thought to herald a second, but instead there was a mail bag containing a valentine for each guest. They were of the simplest make, but on a blank page of each was printed a funny rhyme or limerick to the recipient, not so much on the love order as the tease. The mail bag was of canvas with "U S Mail" worked on and fasteners put on to represent brass nails.

At another party the unmarried guests were requested to take rows of chairs ranged primly along one side of the room while the married people were the audience. The hostess was the schoolmistress in Cupid's school, and some of the answers to the questions she propounded convulsed even the pupils themselves. The bachelor was at the head of the class before school had been in session five minutes for answering "Mush" when the teacher asked, "What is the favorite food of lovers?" Half the class missed, "Who is the most popular man?" but a young lady guessed "A lover," which was right, because all the world loves a lover. The bachelor drifted to the foot of the class slowly but surely and narrowly missed the booby prize by answering "April first" when the question, "What is Cupid's favorite day?" was put to him. Of course he should have said "Every day," but he didn't.

Partners for the dainty supper were found by matching cards that the hostess pinned on the guests. Dante hunted till he found Beatrice, John Alden captured Priscilla without any trouble, for Miles Standish was nowhere to be seen, Jack and Jill were soon mated, and the whole company of historic lovers marched to the dining room.

Pickles and tea offered to any one suspected of being in love adds to the hilarity, as pickles and tea are supposed to be sufficient nourishment for people suffering with heart difficulties of this nature.

Another novel idea for selecting partners for supper is this: As each lady leaves the dressing room, pin to her dress a red heart with white ribbon, her name written on the heart, and on each gentleman's coat pin a key cut from white cover paper and tied with red ribbon. Take a common door key for a pattern. These will cause much guessing until time for refreshments. Pin a sheet on the wall and have each lady's heart pinned on the sheet. Give each gentleman three shots with a bow and arrow at one of the hearts. If he pierces one he then finds the ady whose name is on the heart and gives her his key.

These suggestions are given solely to help out those who may wish to entertain their friends at a Valentine party, and if you have an inventive brain they will lead to other ideas. If you think of anything new or novel in this line, suppose you send the directions to The Blade Household so they may be passed on to others for future reference.

The Merry-Go-Rounds

Dear M. G. R.'s:—I must come to the New Year's party, even if I am late. My! how nice it is to hear the merry chatter of the M. G. R.'s again.

Since I last wrote to you I have been living in the city, having joined the mighty army of working girls in the struggle for bread—with its accompaniments. I've also been very ill, and during the many weeks that I was in the hospital, sister sent The Blade and you cannot imagine how much I enjoyed the M. G. R. letters. I feel ashamed when I think how I have neglected my friends, but I know you are the same good friends and hope you will forgive me.

The dear little kitten! Many thanks, "Coralyn," it is just too cute for anything. Look at that grin on "John Jr.'s" face! Well, he may laugh if he wishes to, but I do love cats and kittens, dogs and pups, so there! I have such bad luck with cats; the last summer that I was at home we had three, such cute kittens, and named them such nice names, but every one of those cats met with some kind of misfortune—it couldn't have been the names were to blame, do you think?

"Lancie" got caught and squeezed severely by a mean boy; Capt. Nemo was caught in a trap, and is a cripple in consequence, and Bobbie disappeared very mysteriously. Oh, yes? I am very unlucky about cats.

Where are "Rattletrap," "Hoosier Schoolmistress," "Bonnie Burnie," "Lancelot," and the boy with "the smile that won't come off,"—Sunflower Kid? Why didn't they come to the party as they used to? I am glad "John Jr." is getting along so nicely; of course he did not know the gun was loaded—they never do.

"Lena Rivers" is coming up here to live with me soon, and I'll see that she writes to the circle.

Haven't we any nurses or doctors in the M. G. R.? Well, we will have one if you can wait three years, for I am waiting now to enter the training school of St. Joseph's hospital for a three years' course in nursing, then I shall have the wish of my heart for years—to be a trained nurse. I shall be so glad when I am prepared to enter upon active work among the sick; there is no other work half so nice. And I shall be pleased to "practice" upon any of the M. G. R.'s.

I would like to hear from "Capt. Nemo," "Snowflake" and other friends of the "years that have gone." Wishing you all a Happy New Year.—"Unicetti."

And now our dear "Twin Sister" has joined the ranks of M. G. R. matrons. She is very modest in her announcement of the fact, and says she has "one" of the best of men, though she thinks he is the "very" best. Well, well, so it goes—all of Miss Prudence's children are "doing all the good" they can in some part of the country, and for every M. G. R. home that is thus established, the helpful influence of the M. G. R. is increased. To Twin Sister, as to all others of her girls, the Chaperone has the very best of wishes, and hopes that in her new happiness she will not forsake the friends of the M. G. R. entirely.

It has been quite a long time since I made my last visit to the M. G. R., but I have kept in touch with you, and all you are doing, in the M. G. R. circle, and today, being all alone, I find myself longing for the pleasure of a visit with you.

This is much the same kind of a day, I think, as when Whittier wrote his grand poem—"Snow Bound." We see:

"No cloud above, no earth below,
A universe of sky and snow."

and it is really beautiful.

I suppose I am a little late for the party—if not, I bring some choice fruit for "Isabel"; for "Zack Stubbs, a bird's-eye view of the village when I live; a lovely geranium in bloom for Entomologist"; a hen and brood of small chicks for "Oregon Bach"; a pair of skates for "Little Sister"; a book of Longfellow's poems for Em. T. Head, which I hope she will accept with my thanks to her for sending her photo to grace the best page of The Blade. For "Coralyn" a birthstone ring, and for Miss Prudence a lovely set of furs.

In my memory still linger the pleasures of "Letter Circle number six," and to every member thereof I send wishes for a happy and prosperous New Year. Does "Zach Stubbs" remember his proposition to this circle when January, 1905, should arrive?

I will close with these lines to all, as I do not wish to miss any one:

"There's never a rose in all the world
But makes some green spray sweeter;
There's never a wind in all the sky
But makes some bird's wing fleeter.
There's never a star but brings to heaven
Some silver radiance tender,
And never a rosy cloud but helps
To crown the sunset splendor;
No robin but may thrill some heart,
His downright gladness voicing,
God gives us all some small, sweet way
To set the world rejoicing.
—"Twin Sister."

Dear Golden Rod, as usual, remained at home, to make some one else happy, so she is a trifle late, but is just as welcome as she would have been had she left her work to be here the first day of January.

"No doubt I am too late for the New Year's party, but when it was time for me to start from home, I had several pretty gowns to make so other people could go to their New Year's parties, and I did not like to disappoint them; but when Miss Prudence said our party would last all through January, I took heart, and here I am to tell you how glad I am to see you all, even on paper, and what a joyful time it would be if we could have a really, truly meeting.

"Now as to gifts, the best, I think, are the wishes that come from our hearts, so you will each think what is the best gift for you, and consider that I wish—with all my heart—that it may be yours and will pray the Giver of all Good that He will remember you abundantly.

"To 'Quien Saba' I offer sympathy as I have learned by experience during the last year what an awful break in the family is made when death enters.

"Since New Year's day is over, I would like to hear what plans we, as individuals, and as a circle, have made for the coming year. I would also like to hear something about the letter circles that were formed some time ago; are they still in existence? And I am much interested in hearing more of the serial. Wishing all a Happy New Year.—'Golden Rod.'"

It has been a long time since we have had the pleasure of visit from this friend, but she gives a valid excuse, and we hope she will come oftener hereafter:

After an absence of several years, during which time I did not take The Blade, I return, owning up that I simply could not get along without the dear old paper, and so we subscribed, and you do not know how good it seemed to turn again to the M. G. R. column and see some of the familiar names.

I send to all, a boupuet of pansies (for thought). You who have had your dear ones taken from you during the past year, have my prayers and sympathy. Only three months ago our dear baby was taken to his heavenly home. It was so hard to part with him, but we are trying to be reconciled for we know—"God knows best."

With the wish that our dear Miss Prudence may continue to guide her rapidly growing Blade family through another year, wish you all a Happy New Year.—"The King's Daughter."

"Sunflower Kid" writes just a line to assure us that he is still interested in the M. G. R., though at present his duties as stenographer and bookkeeper prevent him from writing to us. Congratulations on the good position, and best wishes for his success, from Miss Prudence.

THE BLADE COOK.

Oyster Omelet.

To one-half cupful of cream or rich milk, add six well beaten eggs and season to taste with salt and pepper. Melt in a saucepan a lump of butter—larger if milk is used instead of cream—pour in the eggs and milk and add to this a dozen oysters cut in halves. Fry to a delicate brown, double the omelet over and serve at once with saltines.

Panned Oysters.

Cover the bottom of a baking dish with oysters, adding a little of the liquor, but not enough to float them. Cover closely and bake in a quick oven for five minutes. Serve on buttered toast with the gravy from the pan poured over them.

Oyster Fritters.

Drain and chop a pint of oysters and mix with them enough of the liquor to make two cupfuls. Make a batter with two cupfuls of flour and a pinch of salt. When this is free from lumps, stir in a tablespoonful of melted butter and two well beaten eggs. Drop by spoonfuls into very hot, deep fat and fry to a delicate brown. Drain a moment on unglazed paper and serve hot.

THE TWINS.

We're twins—an' my name's Lucy Brown
An' her name's Lulu; I'm called "Lou,"
An' ever'body in 'is town
'Ey call my sister 'at name, too.
An' folks, 'ey come to see us here,
An' we ist have th' mostes' fun
'Cause ever'body say: "Oh dear!
W'y, 'is one is th' nuther one!"

My papa sometimes look at me,
An' say, "Well, Lulu, how you glow!"
An' nen I laugh, an' nen, why, he
Say goodness sakes! he'll never know
Which one is which. An' nen I say
No one can tell us twins apart
'Cause we're together anyway,
An' nen he holler, "Bless your heart!"

My mamma never gets us mixed;
She always knows my twin fum me,
An' papa say she's got us fixed—
Our clo'es, or hair, so's she can see.
But mamma hugs us bofe up tight
An' kisses us, an' pats our curls,
An' says a muvver's always wite
An' always knows her preshus girls.

But nuther folks 'ey ist can't tell—
An' oncet when Lulu clumb a tree
An' couldn't hold, w'y when she fell
Th' doctor thought 'at she was me.
Nen we all laugh, an' he ist say
It's all in how the notions strike,
'At bofe of us looks ist one way,
But 'at I look th' most alike!
—Wilbur D. Nesbit, in Harper's Magazine.

THE WORLD'S OLDEST INHABITANT

A tortoise from the Seychelles Islands, believed to be at least 250 years old, and probably the oldest living creature on the globe, was on exhibition at the St. Louis fair. Says a correspondent of The Scientific American:

"Several years ago, when the son-in-law of Karl Hagenbeck, the animal trainer, was looking for interesting specimens, he learned of the existence on an island of Seychelles, off the coast of Madagascar, of a giant tortoise, that was celebrated among the natives not merely for its great size—it weighs 970 pounds—but for the fact that there was documentary evidence that it had been living on the earth for over 150 years and probable evidence that it was from 100 to 150 years older than that. After careful investigation, he was satisfied of the truth of the statement, and set about to secure the loan of this animal (which, by the way, is held in the highest esteem and respect on the island), for exhibition at the St. Louis World's Fair. Not until the strongest assurances were made that the venerable curiosity would be returned to the Seychelles did the native population consent to part with him for his long vacation. We are informed by Mr. Hagenbeck that when the tortoise reached this country, it was found that a tiny palm tree was growing from the back of the creature. The tortoise loves the mud, and it is evident that soil was washed into a deep scar on his back and that the seeds of the palm, mixed with the earth, took root and the tiny growth had thrived in its portable field. The tortoise is the longest-lived animal, exceeding even the elephant, which frequently exceeds one hundred years of life. The fact that 150 years ago the Seychelles natives began to take particular pride in this tortoise because of its age makes it certain that it must have been at least one hundred years of age at that time. This is borne out by the condition of the shell, which is a guide to determining the age. Further evidence is its most abnormal size. It possesses extraordinary lifting strength. While it was in its heavy cage at the World's Fair express office, it became impatient, and proceeded to break its way out. It smashed the heavy barriers with ease.

GIANT TORTOISE WHICH WEIGHS 970 POUNDS AND IS REPUTED TO BE THREE HUNDRED YEARS OLD.

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Banner Puzzlers

For December.

Solutions .... Pauline
New Work............. Hawkeye

1.—WHO WERE THEY?

A well-known American, whose family has made homes for themselves in all parts of the country from Hudson's Bay to South Carolina, decided to give a "coming out" party on the 2nd of February, this year, and invited all his relatives, "domestic and foreign," to come to it. One of the first arrivals was Senor G...P..., of South America, whose large family is only equalled by the mildness of his dispositon. A cousin from the West Indies arrived next, whose predilection for sugar cane often gets him into disputes with his neighbors, the sugar planters. He was announced as Mr. A...l. One of the most prominent guests was Senor C....a, also from South America, noted as a diver, being able to remain under water for 7 or 8 minutes at a time. He derives some fame also from the fact that he is the connecting link between his own family and the "Pachyderms," because the formation of their teeth is similar. Then came Mr. H.....H.., from Europe, whose celebrity arises from the suit of armor he has inherited from his ancestors, along with an unfriendly disposition. With him came Cousin P.....e, also in armor, and with a reputation for "fretfulness," given him by a certain famous poet. Another armored guest came from Canada, and boasts that, while in times of old the ladies ornamented the armor of their knights, in his case his armor is used for purposes of ornamentation by the Indian women who first dye it. His name was given as U...n. A member of the family living in the Alps was distinguished by the clear, whistling sound of his voice, which was in direct contrast to the somewhat gruff vocal sounds of the others. His name was M...t. Assisting the host was an American cousin equally noted for his fondness for golf, manifested by his frequent presence in (not on) the "links" and for bringing himself prominently to the notice of his friends by the powerful atmosphere created by his "pen." The host himself rejoices in two names. Please let us hear what they and the names of his guests are.

THEIR FAVORITE AUTHORS.

The party was somewhat interested in literature, discussing with much spirit the works of their favorite authors; the men who wrote "Locusts and Wild Honey" and "When the Kye Comes Hame" being the most familiar to most of them.

THEIR REFRESHMENTS.

Although the host was a confirmed trainegave, he recognized the different tastes of his guests by providing for them an ample supply of sorto, krab, ritfu, sentics, speltire, dribs, segg, klim and grasunace, as well as a choice selection of his own favorite begaveslet.

During the meal he called attention to a framed diploma which recorded the right of his family for generations past to assume the title of the Ancient Order of Propther Weahets. While he was discoursing on the well-known bravery of his clan, members of which had been courageous enough to fight a large dog, the sun suddenly came out, and he retired abruptly to the solitude of his sleeping apartment. While his guests were wondering what had become of him, a nearly related, though distantly connected, member of the family appeared. He was walking on two legs at this time, though usually he occupies the best place in the trolley car—Mr. E..S...H.. On his approach the guests fled in confusion, and the party came to an untimely end.

Set prepared by Terence O'Shaughnessy.

Answers to Puzzles of January 19.

1.—Benjamin D'Israeli, Earl of Beaconsfield.

2.—Words forming window: Monarch, sharper, college, music, April, horse.

3.—60 ft. 8 ins. plus. (See Chat.)

4.—Kipling.

5.—These articles were in the Ark of the Covenant when it was in the Sanctuary: The two tables of stone, the pot of manna, Aaron's rod that budded and blossomed, the song, and the written law.

6.—Channing wrote: "Truth and duty may be hidden for ages, but they remain unshaken as God's throne."

Chat.

The solution sent by Hawkeye to her problem answered today is this:

The distance from the pole at the ground level to the outer edge of the mound equals the sq. rt. of the square of 15 minus the square of 12, which is 9 ft. The length of rope equals the sq. rt. of the square of 60 plus the square of 9, which is 60 ft. 8 ins.

The prizes for 1904 have been awarded as follows:

For most solutions during the year, Pauline.

For most new work used during the year, Hawkeye.

Special Christmas list, Mollie Moore.

The prizes are books, especially selected by Miss E. S. Bouton, with a view to suiting the tastes of the different winners.

For this year, in addition to the two regular prizes for solutions and new work, an additional one is offered for "regular attendance" at the 'Cademy. As letters are sometimes delayed before reaching the Schoolmistress, the postmarks will be referred to in crediting each pupil's lesson.

Good Advice.

"Pay as little attention to discouragements as possible. Plow ahead as a steamer does, rough or smooth, rain or shine. To carry your cargo and make your port is the point. * * * Push happiness out of your life as an intention or expectation and settle down, as simply and earnestly as you can, to usefulness; then God will send you what further happiness He sees best. You are building character—laying deep foundations of patience, courage and bravery; building much under gloomy skies where no sun and stars appear for many days. * * * But that is why we are here—to learn to fight a good fight and keep the faith. 'Be thou faithful unto death, and I will give thee a crown of life.'"—Rev. Dr. Maltbie Davenport Babcock.

Little Stories About Women

BY ONE OF THEM

Club women in different parts of the country are bringing to pass many good things, not simply for women, but for all people, humanity in general. In Tennessee they have recently succeeded in the establishment of travelling libraries, and in the passage of a child-labor law. To their effort is also due the opening of the doors of the State University to women.

In Texas within five years the club-women have raised the number of libraries in the state from six to fifty-six. They have also procured the erection of a $75,000 dormitory for young women at the State university.

Last year the women in Pittsburg, Pa., inaugurated a new method of improving the slums of the city. They organized and incorporated a stock company to build a model tenement house in the localities, where a lesson in sanitary living is especially needed. This is a splendid thing for whatever improves the homes of the people improves their morals and makes them better citizens.

One of the good works upon which women may congratulate themselves is their great service during the St. Louis exposition in assisting, advising, and protecting the young women who were there in different capacities. Steps are being taken to make a permanent organization, having branches in all cities and villages so that girls can go anywhere in safety, under the protection of the Travellers' Aid association as it is called. Next month there will be a meeting to promote this purpose.

Two women who have won fame and no inconsiderable money by their humorous writings within the last few years are Mrs. Alice Hegan Rice and Mrs. Charles Ellis French. The former is the author of Mrs. Wiggs of the Cabbage Patch, while the latter is the originator of the Susan Clegg papers.

Mrs. Rice is a southern woman, born in Shelbyville, Kentucky, and educated in Louisville, which city is now her home. It is said that her story was written more for amusement than for a serious purpose, but through a friend she submitted the manuscript to the Century company. It was accepted but was first brought out in serial form in the magazine. The book was published later and is yet, so it is said, one of what is known as "the best sellers." There is nothing in its literary quality to attract so great a degree of attention, and there have been other books equally amusing but far less popular, so that one must wonder what it is that so caught the public fancy. I believe, as has been suggested, it is the confirmed optimism of the story.

Susan Clegg is the work of Mrs. Charles Ellis French, known as Anna Warner. Susan is equally as funny as Mrs. Wiggs though a wholly different creation. Mrs. French was born and brought up in St. Paul and she began writing when only nine years old. Her first published work,, however, was a joke sent to Life in 1901, since which time has come her novel, A Woman's Will, and lately her Susan Clegg.

Photography in these latter days has attained the dignity of an art, for in the work a true artist can show a great degree of genius in choosing the subjects and the happy moment when the wizard, Light, catches and fixes their impression upon paper.

In a recent number of The Craftsman the work of Miss Adelaide Hanscom is noted as one who is particularly gifted in her reproductions of children. Miss Hanscom lives in Berkeley, California. She took a five years' course in a private studio, and later a three years' course in the State University, with the result of great proficiency. At present she is engaged in a series of life studies, designed by the publisher who has given her the order to illustrate The Rubaiyat.

An example of her less serious work is shown in the picture of the two girls blowing soap bubbles, which, as The Craftsman well says, "translates into visible form the spirit of the verses:

O what a beauty, all purple and pink!
Whiff! It has vanished before you can think!
Now look at this one with clouds and a tree
Swimming about in a gold-lighted sea!"

"EYES OF BLUE THAT OPEN WIDE, WONDERING AT THE WORLD OUTSIDE."

BLOWING SOAP BUBBLES.

UNIFORM DIVORCE LAW

President Asks It in a Special Message

Washington, Jan. 30.—The President sent a message to Congress today calling attention to the fact that no statisics on marriage and divorce have been collected since 1886 and recommended legislation.

The following is the text of the message.

"To the Senate and House of Representatives:

"I call the attention of the Congress to the fact that no statistics have been collected by the federal government upon the subject of marriage and divorce since the year 1886, and that but few of the states have provision for the collection of such statistics.

"The institution of marriage is of course at the very foundation of our social organization and all influences that affect that institution are of vital concern to the people of the whole country There is a widespread conviction that the divorce laws are dangerously lax and indifferently administered in some of the states, resulting in a diminishing regard for the sanctity of the marriage relation.

"The hope is entertained that co-operation amongst the several states can be secured to the end that there may be enacted, upon the subject of marriages and divorce, uniform laws, containing all possible safeguards for the security of the family. Intelligent and prudent action in that direction will be greatly promoted by securing reliable and trustworthy statistics upon marriage and divorce.

"I deem the matter of sufficient general importance to recommend that the director of the census be authorized by appropriate legislation to collect and publish statistics pertaining to that subject covering the period from 1886 to the present time.

"THEODORE ROOSEVELT.
"The White House, Jan. 30, 1905."

REACHES THE HIGH COURT

Colorado Election Fraud Cases Carried to Washington.

Washington, Jan. 30.—The so-called Denver election fraud cases found their way into the supreme court of the United States today in the shape of a petition for a writ of habeas corpus which was presented by United States Senator Patterson. The cases covered by the petition are those of Peter Miller and Thomas Shepperson.

These cases arose out of the proceedings of the supreme court of Colorado under which the two men who were judges of election were sent to jail on the charge of contempt of court. The grounds for the writ were that the Colorado supreme court without authority of law undertook the regulation of the late election by injunction; that the imprisonment of the petitioners for alleged violation of the injunction was wholly without authority of law, and that the petitioners were deprived of their liberty without due process.

SPEAKS IN NEW CHURCH

President Delivers an Address to Lutherans in Washington.

Washington, Jan. 30. — President Roosevelt delivered an address yesterday at the rededication of the Luther Place Memorial church, which was seriously damaged by fire just one year ago last night, while a sociable given in honor of the seventy-eighth birthday anniversary of the pastor, the Rev. Dr. J. C. Butler, was in progress.

The church has been entirely restored, and was occupied the first time since the fire yesterday.

SENDING SEEDS, LARCENY

Representative Lilly so Terms the Congressional Distribution.

Washington, Jan. 28.—The House yesterday passed the agricultural appropriation bill without material amendment. The usual discussion of the provision for free saad distribution was indulged in, Mr. Lilly, of Connecticut, characterizing it as petty larceny.

The relative value of the cotton statistics as supplied by the census bureau and agricultural department also furnished the theme for a lively debate.

The army appropriation bill was sent back to committee after Mr. Williams, of Mississippi, had objected to unanimous consent to nonconcur in the Senate amendments and send the bill to conference, and after Mr. Hull had refused to make a motion to accept the Senate amendment regarding army officers assigned to active duty.

SMOOT HEARING IS ENDED

Question Now Is Whether Two-Thirds Vote Is Necessary.

Washington, Jan. 28.—The investigation of protests against Senator Smoot, of Utah, retaining his seat in the United States senate was concluded today by the committee on privileges and elections, and when a report is drafted by the committee the investigation will pass to the whole senate.

One question of great moment which will be fought over on the floor of the senate is whether a two-thirds vote or a majority of the senate is reuired to expel a member.

Mr. Tayler, counsel for the protestants, holds that a majority vote will suffice in the same manner that a majority vote will prevent a senator from first taking his seat.

FEVER IN CANAL ZONE

Too Much Red Tape Is Held Responsible.

Washington, Jan. 28.—That yellow fever exists in the Panama canal zone government officials do not deny, but they assert that there are only a few sporadic cases. Yet unofficial advices from the zone indicate that cases are increasing alarmingly and that the fever may become epidemic.

Blame for the existence of fever is placed on the canal commission by those who know the methods used by the commission in dealing with the doctors and sanitary experts. No attempt was made during the proper season to clean up the zone and now that the dry season has begun the fever is raging and will become worse during the season. There is little chance of stamping out yellow fever during the dry season, except by destroying the breeding-places of the fever-bearing mosquitoes.

In addition to the lack of proper sanitary arrangements the commission refused to make appropriations sufficient to properly protect canal workmen from the mosquitoes. Those in charge of this work wanted large quantities of mosquito wire netting, but the amount allowed was too small to protect the men, with the result that fever has started among those who were unprotected.

The danger from fever is reduced to a minimum during the rainy season, as the torrential rains keep the zone clean and the downpour carries off or destroys the mosquito larvae. Letters received in Washington dated two weeks ago show the fever is on the increase and that instead of a few isolated cases it exists in almost every section of Colon and that a general exodus of the people may be expected.

One complaint is that the doctors in charge of the sanitation of the canal zone have no funds properly to disinfect houses in which the disease occurs. Because of the red-tape methods of the canal commission it is said that when the necessary funds and materials are received the family or tenants of the house are generally dead.

Army officials are comparing the conditions which exist in the canal zone now with those at Santiago after the American occupation. Santiago, which had never been free from the fever was so completely cleaned up by the Americans that few cases have occurred since the Spanish evacuation.

American women going to the Isthmus are said to be particularly careless. After their arrival they wear thin lawn waists, which afford no protection from the bites of the fever-bearing anopheles.

BEEF TRUST LOSES.

Supreme Court Holds Combine Is Illegal.

Washington, Jan. 30.—The supreme court of the United States today decided the case of the United States against Swift & Co., known as the beef trust case, charging conspiracy among the packers to fix prices on fresh meats, etc.

The opinion was handed down by Justice Holmes, and affirmed the decision of the court below which was against the packers.

In his opinion Justice Holmes discussed at length the contentions of the packers, and disposed of them individually.

He admitted that some of the charges were less specific than desirable, but said this was necessarily true on account of the vast extent of the field covered.

He added that sufficient had been shown to prove continuous offense, and an offense of such a nature as to justify the proceedings.

The opinion continues the injunction granted against the packers under the Sherman anti-trust law by the lower courts.

The opinion was concurred in by all the members of the court.

Summarizing the bills Justice Holmes said:

"It charges a combination of a dominant proportion of the dealers in fresh meat through the United States not to bid against each other in the markets of the different states; to bid up prices for a few days in order to induce the cattlemen to send their stock to the stockyards; to fix prices at which they will sell, and to that end to restrict shipments of meat when necessary; to establish a uniform rule of credit to dealers and to keep a blacklist; to make uniform and improper charges for cartage, and finally to get less than lawful rates from the railroads to the exclusion of competitors."

Referring to the allegation of lack of continuity in the charges, he said:

"Whatever may be thought concerning the proper construction of the statute, a bill in equity is not to be read and construed as an indictment would have been read and construed a hundred years ago, but it is to be taken to mean what it fairly conveys to a dispassionate reader by a fairly exact use of English speech. Thus read, this bill seems to us intended to allege successive elements of a single connected scheme."

He disposed of the charge of "multifariousness" in the following language:

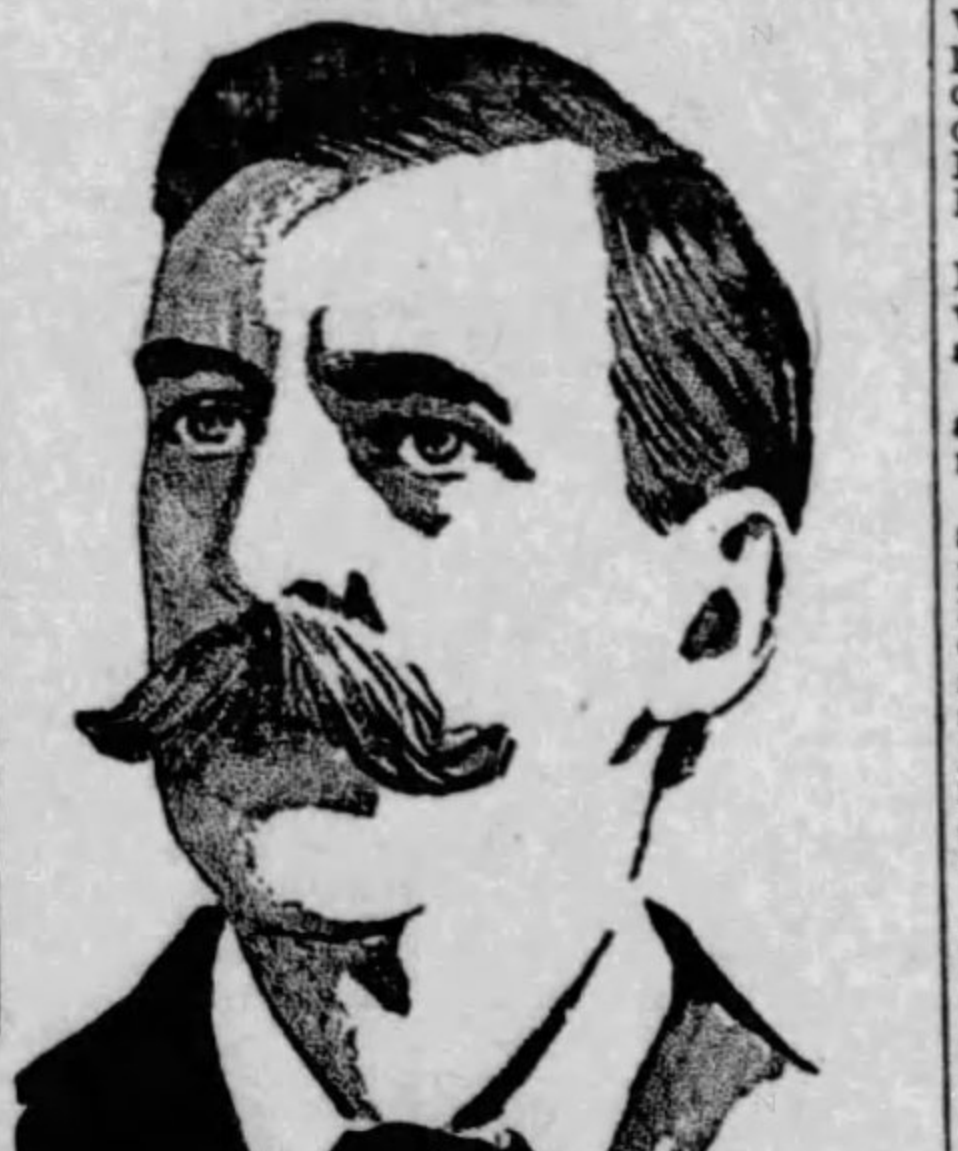
"The scheme as a whole seems to us to be within reach of the law. The constituent elements as we have stated them are enough to give to the scheme a body, and, for all that we can say, to accomplish it. Moreover, whatever we may think of them separately when we take them up as distinct charges, they are alleged sufficiently as elements of the scheme.

"It is suggested that the several acts charged are lawful and that intent can make no difference. But they are bound together as the parts of a single plan. The plan may make the parts unlawful. Intent is almost essential to such a combination and is essential to such an attempt. Where acts are not sufficient in themselves to produce a result which the law seeks to prevent—for instance, the monopoly—but require further acts in addition to the mere forces of nature to bring that result to pass, an intent to bring it to pass is necessary in order to produce a dangerous probability that it will happen."

He also said:

"The combination alleged embraces restraint and monopoly of trade within a single state, although its effect upon commerce among the states is not accident, secondary, remote, or merely probable."

Speaking further on the question of interference with interstate commerce, Justice Holmes said that a charge was made of a combination of independent dealers to restrict the competition of their agents when purchasing stock for them in the stock yards.


OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES.

"The purchasers and their slaughtering establishments are," he said, "largely in different states from those of the stock yards and the sellers of the cattle, perhaps it is not too much to assume, largely in different states from either. The intent of the combination is not merely to restrict competition among the parties but, as we have said, by force of the general allegation at the end of the bill, to aid in an attempt to monopolize commerce among states." He added:

"When cattle are sent for sale from a place in one state with the expectation that they will end their transit after purchase in another, and when in effect they do so with only the interruption necessary to find a purchaser at the stock yards and when this is a typical, constantly recurring course, the current thus existing is a current of commerce among the states and the purchase of the cattle is a part and incident of such commerce."

FORMATION FOR PARADE

Organizations That Will Attend Inaugural Send Their Reports.

Washington, Jan. 28.—Representative Brownlow, of Tennessee, has advised the inaugural committtee that practically the entire Tennessee legislature will come to Washington March 4 in a special car to participate in President Roosevelt's inaugural parade.

Mr. Brownlow's letter says that the governor declines to join the party.

Word has also reached here of the intention of the Medal of Honor Legion of about 150 citizens of Oyster Bay and vicinity, the President's home town, and of the Albany Burgesses corps, Albany, N. Y., to participate in the inaugural parade.

It is expected that the department of the Potomac, G. A. R., will accompany the President from the White House to the capitol as his personal escort, disbanding at the capitol and not participating in the parade of review.

The Rough Riders will head the military division in the parade as the escort of honor, the veterans immediately following.

The United Spanish War Veterans today gave notice that it will have 300 men in uniform in line, and the minute men of Culpepper, Va., and the Seventy-first regiment, Virginia state troops, have asked for places in the line.

The Uniform Rank of the Knights of the Maccabees is expected to have 250 or 300 uniformed members in the line of march.

ARBITRATION PETITION.

Washington, Jan. 25.—A stimulus to the movement looking to the settlement of international disputes by arbitration was given by the presentation to each United States senator, through W. Randall Cremer, a member of the British parliament, of a printed copy of a monster petition favoring arbitration. The memorial is signed by 7,432 representatives of industrial and provident organizations, having a membership of more than two and three-quarters million citizens of the United Kingdom. As an expression of opinion from workingmen it is declared to be without a parallel.

The petition recites a memorial signed by 234 members of the British house of commons in 1887 favoring arbitration, the reply of our congress in 1890 and the resolution of the commons in 1893 expressing cordial sympathy with the movement toward a special arbitration treaty between the United States and Great Britain. Attention also is directed to resolutions of like purport adopted by numerous workingmen's assemblages and to the support given by the British government.

The present is declared to afford a glorious opportunity to inaugurate an era of peace.

We Paid $100,000

For Liquozone, Yet We Give You a 50c. Bottle Free.

We paid $100,000 for the American rights to Liquozone, the highest price ever paid for similar rights on any scientific discovery. We did this after testing the product for two years, through physicians and hospitals, in this country and others. We cured all kinds of germ diseases with it—thousands of the most difficult cases obtainable. We proved that in germ troubles it always accomplishes what medicine cannot do. Now we ask you to try it—try it at our expense. Test it as we did; see what it does. Then you will use it always, as we do, and as millions of others do. You will use it, not only to get well, but to keep well. And it will save nearly all of your sickness.

Kills Inside Germs.

Liquozone is not made by compounding drugs, nor is there alcohol in it. Its virtues are derived solely from gas—largely oxygen gas—by a process requiring immense apparatus and 14 days' time. This process has, for more than 20 years, been the constant subject of scientific and chemical research.

The result is a liquid that does what oxygen does. It is a nerve food and blood food—the most helpful thing in the world to you. Its effects are exhilarating, vitalizing, purifying. Yet it is a germicide so certain that we publish on every bottle an offer of $1,000 for a disease germ that it cannot kill. The reason is that germs are vegetables; and Liquozone—like an excess of oxygen—is deadly to vegetal matter.

There lies the great value of Liquozone. It is the only way known to kill germs in the body without killing the tissues, too. Any drug that kills germs is a poison, and it cannot be taken internally. Medicine is almost helpless in any germ disease. It is this fact that gives Liquozone its worth to humanity. And that worth is so great that we have spent over $1,000,000 to supply the first bottle free to each sick one learned of.

Germ Diseases.

These are the known germ diseases. All that medicine can do for these troubles is to help Nature overcome the germs, and such results are indirect and uncertain. Liquozone attacks the germs, wherever they are. And when the germs which cause a disease are destroyed, the disease must end, and forever. That is inevitable.

Asthma
Abscess—Anaemia
Bronchitis
Blood Poison
Bright's Disease
Bowel Troubles
Coughs—Colds
Consumption
Colic—Croup
Constipation
Catarrh—Cancer
Dysentery—Diarrhea
Hay Fever—Influenza
Kidney Diseases
La Grippe
Leucorrhea
Liver Troubles
Malaria—Neuralgia
Many Heart Troubles
Piles—Pneumonia
Pleurisy—Quinsy
Rheumatism
Scrofula—Syphilis
Skin Diseases
Dandruff—Dropsy
Dyspepsia
Eczema—Erysipelas
Fevers—Gall Stones
Goitre—Gout
Gonorrhea—Gleet
Stomach Troubles
Throat Troubles
Tuberculosis
Tumors—Ulcers
Varicocele
Women's Diseases

All diseases that begin with fever—all inflammation—all catarrh—all contagious diseases—all the results of impure or poisoned blood.

In nervous debility Liquozone acts as a vitalizer, accomplishing what no drugs can do.

50c. Bottle Free.

If you need Liquozone, and have never tried it, please send us this coupon. We will then mail you an order on a local druggist for a full-size bottle, and we will pay the druggist ourselves for it. This is our free gift, made to convince you; to show you what Liquozone is, and what it can do. In justice to yourself, please accept it today, for it places you under no obligation whatever.

Liquozone costs 50c and $1.

CUT OUT THIS COUPON
for this offer may not appear again. Fill out the blanks and mail it to The Liquozone Company, 458-464 Wabash Ave., Chicago.

My disease is ....
I have never tried Liquozone, but if you will supply me a 50c. bottle free, I will take it.

....
....
W 309 ....
Give full address—write plainly.

Any physician or hospital not yet using Liquozone will be gladly supplied for a test.

TRUSTS WILL BE ISSUE

Bryan Believes Congressional Action on Combines Will Furnish a Keynote.

New York, Jan. 30.—William Jennings Bryan, in a three-hour conference with Alton B. Parker, it is intimated, made several things plain to the recently defeated candidate for the presidency.

First, that he believes he and his friends are now the dominating faction of the Democratic party.

Second, that within a few years there will be great internal changes in both party organizations, and men who now call themselves Democrats will come out openly as Republicans, while professed Republicans will declare themselves Democrats.

Third, that the new strength for the Democratic party will come from the western, while the new Republicans will appear in the eastern states.

Fourth, that for that reason, the west and south, which will remain steadfast, must have the say.

Fifth, that the trust question will overshadow everything else in the next campaign; that President Roosevelt's acts in following out the provisions of Democratic platforms and resolutions will be an aid to the party, it being the belief that the President will be allowed to go just so far and then obstacles will arise, in congress, and that the present course of the President should cause every Democrat to congratulate himself.

Mr. Bryan is believed to have told Mr Parker that one cause of the recent disastrous defeat was that the party had so temporized that it had resulted in being neither Democratic nor Republican. Mr. Parker, too, was told that loyal Democrats will realize the strength of Mr. Bryan's position and turn in to help in future campaigns. There was no discussion of any financial question, Mr. Bryan asknowledging that other issues were of more importance.

Norman E. Mack, Democratic national committeeman, arranged for the meeting by telephone. Mr. Mack does not hesitate to say there is no other man in the Democratic party on a plane with Mr. Bryan. Mr. Mack came to New York ostensibly to attend the Henry George dinner, but really to meet Mr Bryan and tell him that everywhere in the state there are similar opinions among Democrats. Mr. Mack, since the retirement of David B. Hill, is, so to speak, regent of the Democratic party by virtue of his position.

Mr. Bryan went early to call upon Mr. Mack. Half a dozen well known Democrats called to greet the western man, but their names were kept a secret. It was said, however, that neither W. F. Sheehan nor any other member of the recent triumvirate at Democratic national headquarters called.

HAS LOST ALL CONTROL

New Brunswick Boy Can Move Only His Hands and Tongue.

New Brunswick, N. J., Jan. 28.—Doctors are puzzled over the case of Elmer Kreger, 14 years old, who is an inmate of the Piscataway township almshouse, at Stelton, and lives though totally paralyzed, except his hands and tongue. The boy is a victim of spinal trouble and has been developing his disease for years. At first he was able to sit up, then he lost entire control of his back and was unable to keep it rigid, and he has been lying in practically one position for eleven months. There are rubber pads on his bed to make his position as comfortable as possible. He requires the service of a nurse constantly. The boy has been at the farm for eleven years, having gone there at the age of three with his mother, who died at the farm. A brother died in the same way, of the same disease when he was fourteen years of age.

ESCAPED WRATH OF CZAR

Russian Army Deserter Fled With Bride to This Country.

Freeland, Pa., Jan. 28.—Dionislow Detrioski, a deserter from the Russian army, and Miss Annie Dortsevicz, who fled with him from Russia, were happily wedded here last night.

They arrived here a week ago, and tell a startling tale of how they escaped death while crossing the frontier.

Pressed into one of the regiments ordered to the front in the far east, the bridegroom deserted and hastened to his native town in disguise, where he persuaded the girl he had promised to marry to flee with him to the "free country."

There were ten refugees in the party, which traveled by night. They reached the frontier in a blinding blizzard, and in the darkness could not see the guard who halted them. The pickets fired, killing three men.

BANDIT FOUGHT HIS WAY

Stood Off Whole Carful of People While He Robbed Farmer.

Chicago, Jan. 30.—Operating alone, a robber held fifty men at bay on a Chicago avenue street car yesterday while he held and robbed P. H. Dickin, a farmer, from Dickinson.

Beating off several passengers who attempted to rescue Dickin from the clutches of the bandit, the robber forced his victim to the car railing, and after stealing his valuables, fought his way off the car, beating men and women who obstructed him, and escaped after an exciting chase.

TO WELCOME PRESIDENT.

Deadwood, S. D., Jan. 25.—Thirty well known mining men, merchants and cattle owners of the richest mining district in the world, have completed their plans to give President Roosevelt on the day of his inauguration a western testimonial such as no President ever received before.

These thirty men, each individually well-off now, but originally cowboys—men of the range—have organized under the direction of Capt. Seth Bullock, government forest reserve supervisor of South Dakota, a western company of honor for the inauguration day celebration at Washington.

Each man has provided himself with the finest specimen of a western horse that he could purchase, the accoutrements have all been selected from the western point of view and along the line of what the President himself used when he was a cowboy at Chimney Butte, northwest of "Little Misery," better known now as Medora.

The week preceding the inauguration the thirty men will go by special train from Deadwood to Washington, and on inauguration day will be prominent in the parade.

TO TEACH JEWS FARMING

Married Hebrews Will Be Induced Away From Crowded Cities.

Kings Park, L. I., Jan. 28.—The Jewish Agricultural society, which is said to have the backing of the Baron Hirsch fund, has purchased the Jeffrey Smith farm of 286 acres and the Theodore W. Smith farm of 210 acres, between Kings Park and Comac.

The property is to be improved, model buildings erected and the whole used to give practical instructions to Hebrews in farming. Only married men are to be received. The idea is to teach the Jews how they may get both profit and wealth from dairying, raising fruit and poultry, as well as in general farming, and thus lead them from the crowded sections of the East Side in Manhattan and Brownsville in Brooklyn.

Coolies for Samoa.

Cologne, Jan. 27.—Germany is introducing Chinese labor in Samoa, according to the Cologne Gazette, which says six hundred coolies have been collected at Swatow, China, awaiting transhipment to Samoa. The German government pays half the cost of the transportation of the laborers.

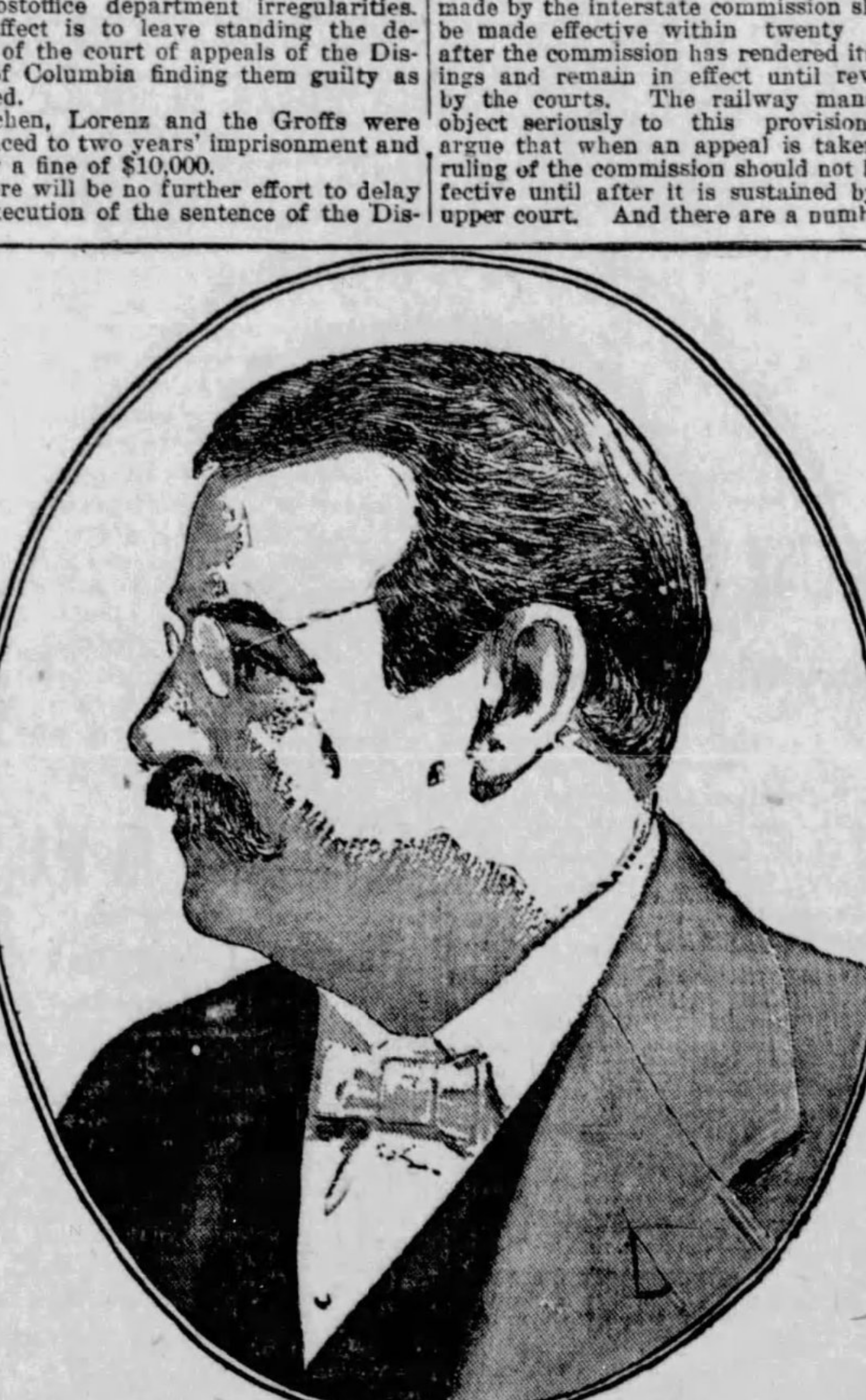
IS NO FURTHER APPEAL

Attorney for Toledo Men Convicted of Postal Frauds, Declares They Will Submit to the Inevitable.

Washington, Jan. 30.—The supreme court of the United States today denied the application of Machen, Lorenz and Groff for a writ of certiorari in the case against them charging conspiracy to defraud the government in connection with the postoffice department irregularities. The effect is to leave standing the decision of the court of appeals of the District of Columbia finding them guilty as charged.

Machen, Lorenz and the Groffs were sentenced to two years' imprisonment and to pay a fine of $10,000.

There will be no further effort to delay the execution of the sentence of the District supreme court, from which the defendants appealed successively to the district court of appeals and then to the supreme court of the United States.


AUGUST MACHEN.

Charles A. Douglas, the attorney for Machen, said today that there was nothing to do now but to yield to the inevitable. "There is no further recourse," he said. "Of course we could 'dilly-dally' along, as it were, to delay matters for a while, but there is no such intention on our part. We will do nothing further to delay carrying out the mandate of the court. As soon as the mandate is received from the supreme court of the United States the defendants will surrender into the custody of the United States marshal. That is all there is of it."

All of the defendants are understood to be in this city.

WHAT PRESIDENT WANTS

Would Have Rates Made by Interstate Commission Effective Before Appeal.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 30.—One of the most vexing features of the proposed railway legislation is just how the power of controlling rates should be conferred upon the interstate commerce commission. The President insists that rates made by the interstate commission should be made effective within twenty days after the commission has rendered its rulings and remain in effect until revoked by the courts. The railway managers object seriously to this provision and argue that when an appeal is taken the ruling of the commission should not be effective until after it is sustained by the upper court. And there are a number of other features of the manner of reorganization of the commission made necessary by the extension of its power that furnish some very intricate points in constitutional law for Republican leaders. If the President's suggestions are followed in every detail the interstate commerce commission and its court of review will become the most important federal court in existence. It will not only control the rates on all of the transportation systems in the country, but be called upon to render decisions in this connection which will affect at one time or other every shipping point in the country. Too much care can not be taken in the formulating of a law that creates such powers, declare the legislators, and they insist that Congress would be doing less than its duty if it did not give the subject the most careful consideration.

THE ROUVIER MINISTRY

Holds First Council Under President Loubet.

Paris, Jan. 27.—The Rouvier ministry held its first formal council at the Elysee palace today under the presidency of President Loubet. Premier Rouvier submitted his declaration of policy, which was approved. Later the premier presented the declaration to parliament. It follows the policy of the late Premier Combes, the main features being an income tax, the separation of church and state, workingmen's pensions and a reduction of the term of military service.

The declaration severely condemns the system of secret reports of the lives of army officers, which brought about the downfall of the Combes cabinet.

The first actual work of the new cabinet was its approval of the dismissal of Commandant Begnicourt from the Legion of Honor for making secret reports and relieving General Peigne from membership in the superior council of war for similar reports. Foreign Minister Del Casse reported that the situation in Morocco had greatly improved.

An unexpected incident occurred in the chamber of deputies while M. Rouvier was reading the declaration of policy of the new ministry. The declaration contained a favorable reference to the active observance of the Franco-Russian alliance. As the premier made this announcement he was interrupted by cries from the extreme left of "down with the czar," mingled with cries of "assassins."

The president of the house, M. Doumer, suppressed the demonstration, declaring amid applause that the chamber would not listen to such words.

FROZEN IN HIS SLEIGH

Connecticut Man and His Horse Buried in a Ten-Foot Drift.

Winsted, Conn., Jan. 8.—Sitting upright in a sleigh in which he had started Wednesday night during the snow storm to drive from this borough to his home in Walcott, the body of Jacob Sulskoski, 35 years of age, was found yesterday by men who were breaking out the snow filled highway. Sulskoski had apparently frozen to death. The horse attached to the sleigh was still alive when found, but was so badly frostbitten that it will probably have to be killed. Horse, sleigh and driver were concealed entirely under a ten-foot snow drift.

Report on Cotton Ginning.

Washington, Jan. 26.—In compliance with the request of the Cotton Growers' convention, now in session at New Orleans, the census bureau today issued the following preliminary report on cotton ginning:

Two hundred and fifteen counties of 812 showing cotton ginned to January 16, report 3,094,476 running bales this year against 2,349,178 in same counties at the same date last year.

Counting round as half bales, the number os 3,064,551 this year against 2,266,217 last year. The counties returned have reported 201,520 bales ginned to Jan. 16, 1905, in excess of the quantity returned as ginned by them to December 31, 1904.

Free Traders Win.

London, Jan. 27.—The free traders captured another parliamentary seat in the by-election held in North Doorsey yesterday. A. W. Wills (Liberal) defeated Sir Randolph Baker (Conservative), by a majority of 909. The vacancy was caused by the death of John Wingfield-Digby.

25 CTS. PISO'S CURE FOR 25 CTS.
CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS.
Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists.
CONSUMPTION

BUFFALOES IN TEXAS.

Dennison, Tex., Jan. 27.—"There are at least two wild buffaloes in the Texas Panhandle yet," said George Galloway, a cattleman recently returned to this place from a Sherman county ranch. "I know it, because I not only saw them one day last fall, but pursued them for a day over the rough lands between the head of Rabbit Ear creek and the headwaters of Big Blue creek, where they escaped, it being impossible to follow them into the wild region thereabout.

"Mexican sheep herders had told me that there were buffalo still in that country, but I looked upon it as idle talk until I came upon these two on the prairie. They scented me and at once headed for the bad lands like the wind. At no time was I in shooting range of them.

"I was not following them to shoot them, however, but with the idea that if there were others in the region these might possibly lead me to a discovery of their refuge, which would be an important fact to know. If there are any more than these two it is certain that they are in a country into which it is not likely any one will take the trouble to follow them just for the purpose of destroying them.

"One of these buffaloes was larger than its companion, but I think they were both bulls—two lone offsprings, undoubtedly—of refugee survivors of the great herd which for years disputed with the stockman and his droves of corralled native long horn cattle for the pasturage of western and northwestern Texas, and which succumbed at last to the wholesale slaughter of the hide hunter and the ruthless sporting tourist."

PILES LANDS THE TOGA

Is Elected on the Thirteenth Ballot by Washington Legislature.

Olympia, Wash., Jan. 27.—Samuel H. Piles, of Seattle, was elected United States senator yesterday by the legislature on the thirteenth ballot. His election resulted from the withdrawal of Charles Sweeney, the millionaire mining man from Spokane. The ballot resulted. Piles, 125; Foster, 2; Turner, 6.

Piles was born in Kentucky 44 years ago. Before reaching his twenty-first birthday he was admitted to the bar of Kentucky. He moved to Kansas and later to Arizona, where he worked for a time in a railroad camp. He came to the state of Washington in 1883. For a short time he worked in the Puget Sound logging camps; later, he undertook the practice of law in several cities of the state and finally settled in Seattle. There he became assistant prosecuting attorney.

The partnership which he formed with J. T. Ronald became one of the best known law firms of Seattle during the nineties. On Mr. Ronald's becoming mayor, Mr. Piles became attorney for the Oregon Improvement company, now merged with the Pacific Coast company.

Fleming Is Discharged.

New York, Jan. 26.—John W. Fleming, the former assistant United States inspector of steam boilers, who has been on trial in the United States district court before Judge Thomas on a charge of neglect of duty in connection with the burning of the excursion steamer General Slocum last June, was discharged. Judge Thomas quashed the indictments against Fleming on the ground that it had not been proved that he had failed to perform his full duty.

Henry Lundberg, assistant inspector of hulls, who was being tried jointly with Fleming, still remains a prisoner before the court and his trial will be continued tomorrow. In discharging Fleming Judge Thomas said that he was not prepared at the present time to say that Lundburg was not properly accused. His trial therefore would be continued.

Cavalry for Ladrones.

Manila, Jan. 27.—At Governor General Wright's request, Major General Corbin will send to the province of Cavite the first battalion of the Seventh infantry regiment, to assist the insular forces now fighting the ladrones there. The situation at the front is reported improved.

MAKES HEART BEAT AGAIN IN WOMAN'S BODY RESCUED FROM THE GRAVE

Felt Dead and Lifeless, But Blood Made to Flow Through Veins Once More by Strange Man's Mysterious Control Over Disease and Death.

DOES HE POSSESS SUPERNATURAL POWER?

Makes Flesh Grow or Disappear at Will—Recalls Strength of Organs Worn Out by Disease or Age—Renews Vital Energy, Stops Pains, Straightens Crooked Bones, Removes Cancers, Tumors, Sores and Unsightly Growths and Performs Other Seeming Miracles.

WITHOUT USELESS DRUGS AND MEDICINES.

And Threatens to Upset Modern Medical Practice by Healing Hopeless Invalids of Disease Pronounced Incurable by Physicians.

Says There Is No Disease He May Not Cure and Offers Free Services and Home Treatment to the Sick and Afflicted to Prove to All Mankind the Marvels of His Power----Distance Does Not Hinder Nor Doctors' Verdicts Discourage.

New York, Jan. 31.—(Special Correspendence.)—By his mysterious control over diseases and death Dr. Wallace Hadley, the eminent thaumaturgic panopathist of this city, has made the human heart beat again in the body of a woman rescued from the grave. And as a result of his successful experiments, he makes the startling statement that no disease should cause death. He claims to have discovered the vital principle of life itself, the dynamic force that creates and maintains existence.

Since making this discovery the cures made by this man of science have been so remarkable, the restoration to life and health that he has brought about have been so marvelous that he is credited with possessing some power over disease and death not given to ordinary mortals. He seems to have absolute control over human life and the diseases that attack it. Time and again he has taken men and women pronounced hopelessly incurable and on the verge of the grave, and restored them to life and health in the face of such apparent impossibilities that he is credited with working miracles. The wonder is increased by the fact that he performs these cures without the useless drugs dispensed by doctors and that he gives freely of his services without charge to all who are sick and afflicted, saying during a recent interview:

"I believe that it is my duty to God and man to help all who are in need. I am not a millionaire, but I am well able to afford to do my share toward relieving the sufferings of mankind and driving disease from the earth. And since it is in my power to cure and drive out disease, I feel that I must not use this gift wrongfully. I have not right to deny a poor man the boon of health, neither do I believe in making him waste his money on useless drugs. It is not only that medicines often do more harm than good, but I have found something as much superior to them as the sun is to a candle. As evidence of this, my experience has proved that there is no disease I may not cure since making this discovery. I do not care how severe the case may be, how chornic, how long standing, what other men have said or failed to do, or whether the patient has been pronounced incurable or not, I am just as ready to cure consumption, cancer, paralysis, Bright's disease, organic weakness and other so-called incurable diseases as I am to cure stomach and bowel troubles, rheumatism, nervous prostration, blood disorders, catarrh, or any of the other ills that human flesh is heir to. I have done so many times over. Without intending to boast, I may safely say that I treat more patients in a year than the average physician does in a lifetime, and among these are numbered cases that are probably among the worst in the country. And I cure because I have at my command a power over disease so great that its extent can hardly be realized. For instance, read this letter from one of my patients, Mrs. J. G. Whitfield, of Norfolk, Va., who writes:

" 'I was so near crossing the Great Valley that my body felt dead and lifeless; but you made my heart beat again and my blood flow through my veins once more. I was very despondent when you came to my rescue. My stomach, liver and kidneys were in such a bad state I was afraid I could not ever be cured, and in addition I was afflicted with varicose veins and ulcers, that I thought could not be cured. I was in despair when I wrote to you, feeling that it was a chance for life and health. I suffered untold misery, but now I can shout for joy over my restoration to life and health. I don't feel like the same person. I do feel so thankful to you. May God ever bless you.' And this from Mr. E. C. Bess, of El Campo, Texas, who says: 'I was as good as dead when you came to my rescue with your most wonderful discovery. I was suffering the torment of the damned from rheumatism, liver and kidney disease and dropsy. It is hard to tell which was the worst, as they all set me almost crazy with pain. I did not know a comfortable moment free from pain. It was like having toothache all over my body and all going at once. Doctor after doctor had given me up to die, left me dead, and could do nothing to relieve me. But you brought me back to life. I suppose you know how you did it, but I don't—and don't much care about the how, as long as you did it so quickly and permanently. The man I am now could whip three of the man I was.'

"Then here is another from Mrs. E. J. Shepherd, of Colfax, Iowa, which reads: 'I am one of those poor unfortunates whose many years have been spent in bodily affliction. My troubles were bronchitis, kidney disease and catarrh of the head, stomach, bowels. I am 64 years of age, and in those years have tried dozens of doctors and hundreds of remedies, trying to get well, but nothing cured me until I took your force of life. I was confined to my bed and coughed continually. I was in the jaws of death and felt that the end was near, but you rescued my body from the grave and gave me back the health that I have not had since my youth. Now I am strong and well, and thankful to you and the kind providence of our Divine Helper.' These are only random examples, but you see that they tell the same story of restoration to health in the face of what seemed certain death. But these and the other so-called 'miracles' that I have been credited with working are not miracles in the same way as those described in the Bible. They may seem just as wonderful to the witnesses, but they are in truth simply scientific phenomena that demonstrate and prove the great value of the discovery I have made, a discovery that bids fair to upset modern medical practice, since now no case may be considered incurable."

"What is this discovery?" was asked.

"I have discovered what creates life. I have found what causes disease and death, and how they may be prevented. A case of disease is no longer a mystery to me, whatever it may be to others. I can see through it as throupgh clear glass. I see the cause and I know the cure. Cases have come to me that have baffled some of the best physicians in the country; where one doctor has said the trouble was with the stomach, another said heart, still another diagnosed kidney disease or something else. But in each case I was able to see the real cause and by removing it I restored the patient to perfect health. I have known stomach trouble to be diagnosed as heart disease, and heart disease as rheumatism, and countless other similar instances. When these mistakes are made and the patient is treated for the wrong disease, how can the sufferers hope to get well? It is as if you tried to cure deafness by wearing eyeglasses. One is justabout as sensible as the other. But I make a careful diagnosis of each case that comes to me, and treat the real cause."

"You spoke of giving your services free?"

"Yes, that is right. Anyone who is ill in any way and wants to be cured, merely has to write to me, addressing Wallace Hadley, M. D., office 370H, 708 Madison avenue, New York City, telling me their greatest pain or trouble, their principal symptoms, age and sex, and I will diagnose their case and send them a course of home treatment absolutely free of charge."

"Do you mean that anyone who is sick can write to you to be cured without paying you any money?"

"Yes, I mean just that. Both my services and the treatment I send are free. I want to prove to the whole world the value of my discovery, and, as I said before, I feel that it is my duty to give health to all the poor sufferers that I can. And I am especially anxious to cure those who have been told their case is incurable, that there is no hope for them to regain their lost health and strength. If they will write to me and let me treat them there is not only hope, but an almost absolute certainty that they need be sick no longer. And it makes no difference where they live. A letter does just as much good as a personal visit. I can cure them in their own homes as easily and surely as if they came to me or I went to them."

THE WEEK IN CONGRESS

Washington, Jan. 24.—Senate.—Preliminary steps for the impeachment trial of Judge Swayne were taken. The conference report on the Philippine railroad bill was agreed to. The army appropriation bill was reported. Resolutions were adopted calling upon the commissioners of the District of Columbia for a statement of the number of convictions for wife beating in the last five years and calling upon the interstate commerce commission for a list of the stockholders in railroad corporations. Mr. Bacon's resolution making inquiry of the President as to the agreement between the United States and Santo Domingo was referred to the committee on foreign relations. Mr. McCumber spoke in support of his amendment to the statehood bill providing for the admission of each of the four territories as a state.

House.—Bills were passed authorizing the Kensington and Eastern Railroad company to build a bridge across the Calumet river in Cook county, Illinois, and extending the time for the completion of a bridge across the Missouri river at Oacoma, S. D. The District of Columbia appropriation bill was taken up. A proposition to increase salaries of teachers in the district was lost.

Washington, Jan. 26.—Senate.—The senate passed the army appropriation bill after modifying the provision concerning the assignment of retired army officers to active service with militia organizations so as to grant them full pay. Amendments were also adopted requiring congressional consent for the sale of army transports, striking out the house provision prohibiting the use of private vessels in transporting government supplies to the Philippines and appropriating $95,000 for the extension of the cable from Valdez to Seward, Alaska. The conference reports on the legislative appropriation bill and the bill transferring control of forest reservations from the interior to the agricultural department were agreed to. Mr Smoot presented the certificate of the election of George Sutherland as senator from Utah. Bills were passed transferring a portion of Yosemite National park to the Sierra forest reserve; authorizing the incorporation of the trustees of grand encampment of Knights Templar of the United States, authorizing the use of stone and timber on the public lands in the construction of public irrigation works.

House.—The agricultural appropriation bill was considered by the house, in committee of the whole, the Hepburn bill to restrict freight rates forming the basis of the discussion. An amendment was agreed to striking out the appropriation for experiments in wireless telegraphy, after which the bill was laid aside. Joint resolution appropriating $40,000 to defray the expenses of the senate in conducting the trial of Judge Charles Swayne was agreed to.

Washington, Jan. 27.—Senate.—The Senate, organized as a court of impeachment, took the first steps to consider the charges against Judge Charles Swayne of the District Court of the northern district of Florida. A week was given the accused to respond, and the time for beginning the trial fixed at February 10. The Senate passed bills restoring to the public domain certain lands in Minnesota at the headwaters of the Mississippi withdrawn for reservoir purposes; providing for the registering of trade marks, and authorizing the construction of a bridge across Red river at Shreveport, La. A resolution authorizing the use of certain vacant buildings by the national guard during the inauguration was passed. Senator Elkins presented the credentials of Senator Scott and Senator Wetmore those of Senator Aldrich for the term beginning March 4. Senator Spooner presented a memorial of the Wisconsin legislature urging compliance with the President's recommendations for extending the powers of the interstate commerce commission. The statehood bill was taken up, and Messrs. Gallinger, Bailey and Stewart spoke on the Gallinger prohibition amendment concerning the sale of liquor in Indian Territory.

House.—The House passed the agricultural appropriation bill without material amendment. The army appropriation bill was sent back to committee after Mr. Williams of Mississippi had objected to unanimous consent to nonconcur in the Senate amendments and Mr. Hull had refused to make a motion to accept the Senate amendment regarding retired army officers assigned to active duty. Resolutions were adopted calling on the Secretary of the Interior for information whether any member or employe of the Dawes commission is engaged in dealing in Indian lands, and to defray the expenses of the inauguration of President Roosevelt. Bills were passed authorizing the construction of bridges across the Arkansas river at or near Van Buren, Ark., and across Dog river, at or near Moss Point, and granting to the Keokuk and Hamilton Water company authority to construct a dam across the Mississippi river at Keokuk, Iowa. Sunday, February 19, was set for memorial services for the late Senator Quay.

Washington, Jan. 28.—Senate.—In accordance with notice previously given by Mr. Lodge, today's session of the senate after the conclusion of the morning business was devoted to eulogies on the life and character of the late Senator Hoar. Chaplain Hale made a touching reference to him in the opening prayer. Before the memorial services Mr. Platt (Conn.) presented the credentials of Morgan G. Bulkley as a senator from Connecticut, and the senate passed a resolution presented by Mr. Proctor making inquiry of the secretary of war why the fresh meat used by American troops in the Philippines was not purchased in the United States.

House.—The naval and diplomatic and consular appropriation bills were reported to the house today. A resolution was agreed to authorizing the department of commerce and labor to investigate the iron and steel industry in the United States. At 12:30 o'clock the house took up private pension legislation.

Washington, Jan. 30.—Senate.—A bill extending the extradition laws to the Philippines was passed. It was agreed to vote on the statehood bill Feb. 7, the amendments to be considered on that date under the ten-minute rule. Mr. Teller spoke in opposition to the bill.

House.—The conference report on the legislative, executive and judicial appropriation bills was agreed to, 121 to 112. The conference report on the Philippine government bill was presented. The postoffice appropriation bill was taken up and debated until adjournment.

Big Diamond Found.

Johannesburg, Jan. 27.—The largest diamond ever discovered has been found near Pretoria. The stone weighs 3,032 karats, and is said to be a pure white diamond of good quality. It is locally valued at $3,500,000 to $4,000,000.

The famous Kohinor, which is valued at $600,000, weighs 123 karats, though it is said to have weighed 900 before it was cut.

There is much excitement here and at Pretoria as a result of the discovery.

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$32.50
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JAPS BECOME ACTIVE.

Attempt to Force Back the Russians.

Russian Headquarters, Huan Mountain, Manchuria, Jan. 26.—6 p. m.—(Delayed in transmission.)—After three months of quietude the Japanese have resumed activity attempting to force back the Russian right wing. A stubborn fight began January 25 and is continuing today, January 26, which may be a curtain raiser for the spring campaign. According to report the Japanese attack was repulsed and a Russian counter-attack was so energetically pressed that a village within the former Japanese lines of some strategical importance was taken. It is rumored that several Japanese guns were taken. There was no fighting at the center or on the left flank. The Japanese advance is believed to have been inspired in part by the news of the Russian internal troubles, intelligence of which reached the Russian army at dawn January 25.

Following a sudden return of winter weather cannon began booming far westward and through the morning fog and mist the Japanese unexpectedly advanced. The riflemen on the Russian right flank were so vigorously employed in the fighting line that by evening they had met the Japanese attack by a brilliant counter-attack.

The Japanese at once began to retire, abandoning and setting fire to a village. Throughout the night and all today firing was heard along the line toward the Hun river in the vicinity of the villages of Heksutail and Lindiutun in the centre, the Japanese firing occasional shots to get the range of the Russian positions.

The troops all along the line were under arms the night of January 25. The skies were lit up by the glare of a conflagration, evidently caused by the burning of a village beyond the Shakhe river, south of Poutiloff hill.

A bitterly cold wind is blowing, snow is falling and heavy frosts prevail.

Kuropatkin Reports.

St. Petersburg, Jan. 27.—General Kuropatkin, under date of January 25, telegraphed as follows to Emperor Nicholas:

"The advance of our right flank against the enemy has commenced. We have occupied Khailatosa and Kheigoutaya."

Kuropatkin adds:

"No details have been received of the losses at Khailatosa and Kheigoutaya, which are seven versts southwest of Sandepasu. We occupied Khailatosa without firing, the Japanese being bayonetted. Kheigoutaya was bravely defended, but we finally occupied it at 10 o'clock at night. Our cavalry pursued two regiments of Japanese dragoons which fled southeastward.

"On our left flank a detachment repulsed the Japanese and occupied a defile between Khandiensan and Expansan. Another detachment sent against the enemy's flank near Hindkecheng forced the Japanese to retire and captured two hundred cattle."

Immense Preparations.

London, Jan. 27.—The Daily Telegraph's Tokio correspondent says that Japan is making enormous war preparations. Besides immediately laying down a battleship of 19,000 tons at Yokosuka, and the contemplated building in Japan of a 12,000 ton cruiser, large additions to her torpedo and submarine flotillas and two cruisers have already been started building at Kure. All future ships will be heavily armed, but guns below the 10-inch will be discarded.

"The Fifth army is being organized under command of Lieutenant General Kawamura," the correspondent says, "who is calling out more reservists. Conscripts are expected. All men under 40 years old are being drilled.

"The blockading of Vladivostok is imminent. A fleet of cruisers is leaving for the south and Kamimura will follow with battleships. Three cruisers and several torpedo boat destroyers are in the neighborhood of Borneo. A division of troops has been landed in Formosa.

"It is now evident that the cruiser Takasago was lost. The names of her crew, from the commander down, are now officially published as killed.

"Negotiations continue for the purchase of a Chilean cruiser. Fifteen new submarine boats will be provided this year. Ten recently arrived under control of American constructors."

Bronchos for Japs.

Lead, S. D., Jan. 27.—About 4,000 head of horses have been contracted by an agent who is said to be acting for the Japanese government. The first consignment has left Moorcroft, Wyo., where the agent has headquarters. It is said that it will require about 7,000 head of horses to fill the entire order placed with agents in this country. Most of the animals are bronchos, which are said to be adapted to the use of the army in Manchuria.

Scurvy Is Rampant.

General Kuroki's Headquarters, Jan. 27.—The military attaches, who spent a week at Port Arthur, have returned. While at Port Arthur they were permitted to visit the forts and to take photographs freely. Col. MacPherson, British medical attache, remained at Port Arthur to study the scurvy, of which there are thousands of cases reported in hospitals. Prince Anton Von Ko[illegible]rl also spent several days at Port Arthur and Dalny.

TOO COLD FOR FIGHTING

Czar's Army Leaves Many Dead on Field of Battle Northwest of Changtan—Firing Kept Up.

CASUALTIES 15,000.

Tokio, Jan. 30.—The casualties during the fighting at Chenchiehpao and Heikoutai are estimated at 5,000 on the side of the Japanese and 10,000 on the Russian side.

Tokio, Jan. 30.—1:30 a. m.—Russian activity on the Shakhe river seemed to have ceased after the fights at Chenchiehpao and Heikoutai, where the Japanese were victorious. The object of the operations is not clearly understood here, but it is suggested that the Russians either intended to turn the Japanese left and move a heavy force down west of the Liao river or were seeking to divert attention from some projected operation against the Japanese right.

It is reported that the weather is warmer since January 25, but it is still extremely cold, so that it is impossible to expose the troops at night. The Tokio press expresses the opinion that General Kuropatkin either ordered the movement to divert attention from the domestic conditions in Russia or that he had planned to make a fight before Field Marshal Oyama had been heavily reinforced.

GENERALS WOUNDED.

St. Petersburg, Jan. 30.—Lieut. Gen. Gripenburg, commander of the second army, has telegraphed to Emperor Nicholas that the Russians have occupied Santatitse (Saimatsze). He also reports that Generals Mistchenko and Kondratsvtch are wounded.

Manchurian army headquarters telegraphing yesterday said:

"There has been no great change in the direction of the right and center armies since the night of January 28, except constant collisions between reconnoitering parties. In the direction of the left army the enemy keeps up a slow but constant cannonade.

"The enemy's main body at Chenchiehpao and Heikoutai seems to have retreated in the direction of Neinyupao, which is two miles west of Changtan and Subfantai. At a point ten miles northwest of Changtan the enemy left many dead."

The details of the fighting at Chenchiehpao and Keikoutai have not yet been reported.

The number of killed or wounded during the rioting here is estimated at 160.

Out-of-door life in the city is at a complete standstill. All the restaurants, cafes and shops are closed.

JAPS MASS THEIR ARMY

Entire Available Force Has Been Sent to the Front.

Mukden, Jan. 29, via Tien Tsin, Jan. 30.—Official reports published in the army newspapers show that the entire east was undisturbed except by small scouting affrays during the fighting at Holantai and Fiechiachuangtzu (Heikoutai and Chenchiehpao.) The army is now working under the new organization and entirely new orders have been given throughout even affecting the newspaper correspondents more vigorously.

The creation of increased fortifications in the center by both armies resulting in both sides heaping their reinforcements on their flanks reaches a point where that side falling behind will slowly be forced to precipitate a battle. The present state of affairs is apparently due to the clear, cold weather. The Japanese have advanced every available man to the front. It is reported that Liao Yang is deserted by soldiers. The railroad south of Liao Yang is strongly held especially the bridges which the Cossacks report are unapproachable on account of the armament of the former Russian defenses and the supplementary Japanese works.

In addition to Holantai and Fiechiachuangtzu three other villages not so important were occupied by the Russians two of which have already been relinquished.

More has been learned of the magnitude of the Japanese strength opposite the Russian offensive movement and as the Japanese appear disposed to show their strength it probably will result in the immediate restoration of the original lines of defense if not in a Japanese aggressive movement.

The final reports give the losses at Holantai and Fiechiachuangtzu as less than at first announced.

The Russians appear to have satisfied themselves of the strength of the Japanese.

RUSSIANS ADMIT DEFEAT

Censorship Shows the Movement Was Meant to Distract Attention.

St. Petersburg, Jan. 30.—Instead of confirmation of Saturday night's report that General Kuropatkin had broken through the Japanese left, there came Lieutenant General Sakharoff's official admission today that the Russians had been compelled to retire from Sandepas on account of their inability to carry a redoubt. It is also significant that dispatches from Russian correspondents at the front have again suddenly ceased, which is regarded as an indication of the failure of the operation and strengthens the first impression that it was a demonstration undertaken to distract the people at home from the present situation.

The Russkai Slavo, of Moscow, publishes an interview with Prince Hilkoff, the minister of communications, in which he states that the double tracking of the Siberian railway is impossible for the purposes of the present war, but that minor improvements, especially the construction of sidings, will bring up the carrying capacity of the road to the equivalent of twenty-two trains each way daily. At present there are only eighteen trains daily each way. Prince Hilkoff says he does not expect that the strike in the railroad shops will continue, but should it do so he may have to order cars and trucks from foreign manufacturers.

PORT ARTHUR'S FORTS.

London, Jan. 25.—The Times correspondent at Pekin, who has returned from a visit to Port Arthur, describes the impressions he gathered there, and says:

"Without seeing them nobody could form any idea of the stupendous strength of the forts or the incredible heroism displayed in their capture. No foreign officer is able to explain the reason for the surrender of Port Arthur.

"Those who have seen the condition of the fortress believe that no more discreditable surrender is recorded in history. There were 25,000 able-bodied men capable of making a sortie, hundreds of officers all well nourished and plenty of ammunition, the largest magazine being untouched and full to the roof with all kinds of ammunition for naval guns.

"There was, further, ample food for three months, even if no fresh supplies could be received, and besides, the waters are teeming with fish.

"There was an abundance of wine and medical comforts and large quantities of fuel of all kinds. The stories that the Red Cross buildings were wrecked by the Japanese fire are admitted by reputable residents to have been pure fabrications to excite sympathy.

"All accounts agree in condemning the majority of the officers, who feared the failure of comforts more than of ammunition, and agreed that no man ever held a responsible command who less deserved the title of hero than General Stoessel."

FIGHT BEGAN WEDNESDAY

Kuropatkin Advanced Full Corps and Japanese Commander at Once Took the Aggressive.

Tokio, Jan. 28.—The long inactivity on the Shakhe river was broken January 25. when General Kuropatkin advanced a full corps from the vicinity of Chengtsu. Field Marshal Oyama immediately assumed the aggressive, and engagements occurred at Chenchiehpao and Heikoutai.

Oyama reports that he defeated the Russians at Chenchiehpao. The engagement at Heikoutai was progressing when the field marshal reported.

The official telegram does not disclose the object of the Russians, and does not indicate the prospects of a general engagement.

Oyama's report follows:

"The enemy on the right of the Hun river began activity January 25. Over one corps advanced from the district south of Chengtsu toward Heikautai and Chenchiehpao. Our army assumed the offensive January 26. Our detachment repulsed a division of the enemy at Chenchiehpao. The Russians retired to Liutiaku. Another detachment has been engaging a division of Russians at Heikoutai since January 26."

MILLION MEN IN BATTLE

Victory Will End Russian Rebellion.

St. Petersburg, Jan. 28.—Opinions differ here as to the significance and importance of the movement undertaken by General Kuropatkin. It is very difficult to ascertain the truth. Many persons are inclined to believe it is a genuine offensive movement against the Japanese with the object of forcing them out of their winter quarters, while others look upon it as being only a more or less serious operation undertaken upon orders from St. Petersburg to draw the attention of the people to the theatre of war.

In the meantime the general staff maintains reticence regarding the plans of the commander-in-chief. All dispatches from Russian correspondents at the front foreshadow a big and bloody battle of a decisive character.

They tell of arrangements for the receipt of an immense number of wounded not only at Mukden, but as far back as Harbin and speak under yesterday's date of a general engagement in which almost a million men and 2,500 guns were to be involved, and say that the importance of the engagement will overshadow the battles of Shakhe River and Liao Yang. Rumors are already flying about of defeat and victory.

Success they all admit will be of immeasurable value to the government at this juncture, while disaster would only serve to complicate the situation and render the government's position still more difficult if not critical.

RUSSIAN ARMY GIVES UP

Losses Are Heavy, List of Wounded Includes Two Generals.

St. Petersburg, Jan. 30.—6:50 p. m.—The Russian advance movement against the Japanese left has failed, and General Gripenberg has notified the emperor he has discontinued the offensive.

Gen. Mistchenko and Gen. Kondratsvitch, while not seriously injured, have been obliged to relinquish their commands.

The war office gives no estimate of the Russian losses, but they are believed to be heavy.

RUSSIA MAKES HER REPLY

Again Charges That China Has Violated Neutrality.

Berlin, Jan. 30.—The Russian government's reply to China's declaration that she has not infringed neutrality nor permitted Japan to do so, is a reassertion that she has done so. The Russian note, which was communicated to the powers Saturday, gives specifications of what are affirmed to be violations of neutrality, but the tone of the reply is such that it is inferred that Russia is not likely to carry the discussion much further.

It is learned here that Russia found that all the powers, particularly Germany, held view identical with those of the United States on limiting the zone of war and keeping China out of it.

JAPS WERE DRIVEN BACK

According to Reports Made From Russian Stand at Mukden.

Mukden, Jan. 27.—(Delayed in transmission)—A general engagement is progressing. Only the left flank is not involved. The hospitals here and at Harbin have been put in readiness to receive large numbers of wounded, of whom about a thousand have already arrived at Mukden. Several hundred Japanese were made prisoners. The battle commenced on the right flank on General Kuropatkin's initiative. The Japanese were driven back five miles from their advanced positions defended by the reserve brigades. The fighting extended January 26 to the center.

The Japanese endeavored to take Poutiloff hill and other positions, but were driven back with heavy loss. The men going into battle are well prepared for the weather conditions, being warmly clad and shod, well fed and in good spirits. The activity of General Mistchenko's fast riding cavalry continues. A large Japanese transport train was captured on the extreme right of the west flank.

SAW STRANGE WARSHIP

Officers of British Trawlers Tell of Attack Made by Russian Ships.

Paris, Jan. 28.—The international commission inquiring into the North Sea incident held a brief session today.

Captain Foote and Mate Lyons, of the trawler Kennet, both testified to seeing a strange warship during the morning following the firing on the trawlers by vessels of the Russian second Pacific squadron.

She had two masts and two funnels and fired a shot which fell near a trawler. The warship then disappeared.

Welcome Released Exiles.

Helsingfors, Finland, Jan. 27.—Thousands of people gathered at the railway station here last night, to welcome seven persons who have returned from banishment under the decree permitting exiles to re-enter Finland. Two others, the Counts Creutz, father and son, have not arrived, having been arrested while they were on the way hither. One of the workmen wounded in the collision between Cossacks and the crowds Wednesday evening died yesterday.

Britons Sympathize.

Liverpool, Jan. 27.—At a conference yesterday of representatives of labor organizations of the United Kingdom, having a total membership of 900,000, resolutions of sympathy with the St. Petersburg strikers were adopted. The convention also inaugurated a relief fund for the benefit of the Russian strikers. Res-

WHAT THE EMPEROR PROMISES.

St. Petersburg, Jan. 26.—The following proclamation, issued by Governor General Trepoff and Minister of Finance Kokovzeff was posted in the streets today:

"Workmen should assist the government in its tranquilizing task in behalf of the betterment of their condition. This, they can accomplish only by holding themselves aloof from fomenters of disturbance, who are alien to the workmen's true interest and the country's welfare. Let them return to their ordinary labor, which is as needful for the country as for themselves; for without it they, their wives and children must suffer distress, and, returning to work, let the people be assured that their needs are as near the emperor's heart as those of all his majesty's true subjects; that only recently, of his own will, the emperor commanded that the question of workmen's insurance be taken up with the object of securing them against disablement or sickness; that this measure does not exhaust his majesty's anxiety for the wellbeing of the working classes, for at the same time the emperor sent an order instructing the ministry of finance to draft a law shortening the hours of labor and for the elabortion of such measures as will legalize workmen's discussions of their needs."

The proclamation concludes as follows:

"Let it be known to all workmen who return to their labors that they may count upon the protection of the government and freedom from harm for themselves, their families, hearths and homes. The government will protect them from any criminal attack on the freedom of their labor by evil disposed persons, who, loudly preaching liberty, understand it only as the right to use forcible means to prevent their comrades from returning to their peaceful employment."

The proclamation which, as announced, was issued by the emperor's order, in its preamble recounts the origin of recent events, and declares that evil-disposed persons used the workmen as their tools, leading them astray by false and impossible promises. It says:

"The result of this criminal agitation has been breach of the peace, involving the inevitable intervention of armed forces. These evil-wishers have not been restrained even by the difficulties in which the fatherland is involved, in a time of trying war, while the workmen, their blind tools, disregarding the facts that demands were being made in their name, which had nothing in common with their needs, besides forgetting that the government always has shown and ever shows itself considerate of their needs, and is now ready to listen attentively to their just desires and satisfy them wherever possible. To this end the government requires, above all, the restoration of order and the return of workmen to work, because in times of disturbance the government's well-intentioned efforts for satisfaction of the workmen's demands, however just, is out of the question."

REVOLUTION IN WARSAW

Situation Throughout Poland Is Desperate.

Warsaw, Jan. 31.—Several persons were killed and many were injured in encounters with the troops and police in various parts of this city yesterday. The First Aid society has suspended operations, telephonic communication is interrupted and the conditions throughout Warsaw are such that it had been impossible thus far to ascertain the number of victims.

By order of the chief of police the doors of houses are kept closed and are only opened to admit people living on the premises. Two additional regiments of infantry and two regiments of dragoons have arrived here.

By order of the governor general the governments of Warsaw, Lodz and Peterkoff have been placed under the operation of the law for the strict maintenance of public order.

The government buildings and large factories are guarded by troops.

Part of the electric light plant has been destroyed by strikers.

The situation throughout Poland is increasingly serious. Minor collisions between the troops and police and the populace continue to swell the number of dead.

Trade and industry are completely at a standstill and the presence of thousands of idle workmen who have been out of employment for months are starving and desperate and add a factor of the greatest danger.

Many stores, chiefly Russian, were pillaged by mobs and the shops and factories without exception are closed. A general strike is in effect. Those who are not willing to walk out are compelled to join the strike by threats. There was no improvement in the situation up to today.

Bad news has also come from Lodz and Radom.

It is estimated that the number of killed or wounded at Warsaw is about one hundred, a conservative estimate.

The rioting in Poland wil largely affect the economic situation. The factories at Warsaw, Lodz, Perekoff and other industrial center in Poland have been compelled to gradually reduce their output and decrease their working forces since the outbreak of the war which has almost entirely closed the Siberian and Manchurian markets. The result has been that thousands of workmen have been thrown out of employment for many months, furnishing a horde of hungry, dissatisfied, desperate men among whom the news from St. Petersburg produced an outburst of riotous and incendiary spirit.

It is feared that a large proportion of these thousands may be utilized by the revolutionary organizations in Poland, which is the hotbed of socialism and the movement may develop a purely political character, though there is no indication so far of any co-operation on the part of the intelligent classes of the Polish population, who are averse to a revolutionary movement.

INSTRUCTIONS ARE GIVEN

English Foreign Office Tells Hardinge to Take Immediate Action.

London, Jan. 30.—The foreign office has received a telegram from Consul General Murray, at Warsaw, reporting that himself and the vice consul were charged by Russian cavalrymen engaged in clearing the streets of Warsaw.

It appears that Mr. Murray is partially deaf and probably did not hear the approach of troopers and when he subsequently endeavored to make known his personality it was without avail.

The foreign office has telegraphed to Ambassador Hardinge to make urgent representations at St. Petersburg on the subject.

PLACARDS AT LIBAU, TOO

Ambassador Hardinge Again Protest Against Sheets.

St. Petersburg, Jan. 30.—The posting of placards at Libau signed by the governor of Courland, of a similar purport to those posted at Moscow, charging Great Britain with responsibility for the disturbance in Russia, has called out another vigorous protest from the British ambassador, Sir Charles Hardinge, who has pointed out to Foreign Minister Lamsdorff that such proceedings must make a deplorable impression in Great Britain, and cannot fail to seriously affect the friendly relations of the two countries.

The British military attache here, Mr. Napier, has been dispatched to Warsaw to inquire into the attack on Consul General Murray and the vice consul there.

YAQUIS READY FOR WAR

Have Been Buying Arms and Preparing for Many Months.

El Paso, Jan. 28.—The Mexican consul here has received a telegram from the governor of Sonora, saying that the Yaqui Indians, who massacred the four Americans last week, are being vigorously pursued in the mountains, and when captured will be prosecuted to the full extent of the law.

It is believed here that the Yaquis are preparing to take the warpath the coming summer. In spite of the prohibitory orders and vigilance of the Mexican authorities they have been smuggling arms and ammuntion into Sonora for several months.

The lives of all Americans in the scattered mining camps of Sonora are now considered in danger. The animosity of the Indians toward Americans is due to the fact that Americans in the country have sanctioned and encouraged the extermination policy pursued by the Mexicans in dealing with the rebels.

WARNING BY OFFICIALS

Tell Strikers Additional Protective Measures Have Been Taken Against Any Uprising.

Warsaw, Russian Poland, Jan. 30.—The streets have been quieter since yesterday evening, but the strike continues in full swing.

All places of business are closed.

A proclamation has been issued that the condition of the city requires additional protective measures without differentializing between those who are forced out against their will and those who are precipitating the strike.

The men, it is added, must return to work unconditionally.

SERGIUS CONTROLS CZAR

Head of War Party Now Has Complete Sway Over Nicholas.

St. Petersburg, Jan. 30.—Evidence is accumulating that Emperor Nicholas, throughout the present crisis, has acted largely upon the advice of Grand Duke Sergius, who is the most reactionary member of the imperial family, the head of what is denominated the war party, and whom the liberals stigmatize as Russia's evil genius.

With the first appearance of Father Gopon in the movement, Sergius urged the necessity of putting down the demonstrations in the most energetic manner. Since Sunday last his hand is considered to have been visible in the appointment of General Trepoff to the governor generalship of St. Petersburg with the exceptional power conferred upon him.

Grand Duke Sergius is known to be responsible for the charges placarded by Deputy Chief of Police Poudneff of Moscow, which is causing Foreign Minister Lamsdroff embarrassment. And it is now believed he is about to prevail in the matter of naming as Prince Sviatopolk-Mirsky's successor in the ministry of the interior M. Bouligan, former governor of Moscow, who, like his patron, is an extreme actionary.

Against Sergius' influence the ministers at present are apparently powerless. Sergius remains in the little palace inside the strong ramparts of the Kremlin fortress in Moscow, from whence he dispatches daily a courier to Tsarkoe Selo.

Arrests continue. Among those seized and conveyed to St. Peter and St. Paul fortress were Yakenbovich, the poet, who served a term of exile in 1886 for connection with the revolutionaries; Mme. Pimenoff, an aged writer, and her daughter.

Father Gopon, it has now been definitely established, escaped through Finland and was conveyed across the gulf to Sweden by sympathetic Finns. At present he is supposed to be in Stockholm. A story has been started, and which is attributed to the police, that Gopon is a Jew.

20,000 ARE STILL IDLE

Situation Causes No Alarm at Moscow and Mills Resume.

Moscow, Jan. 28.—All the newspapers reappeared today. The factory inspectors report that 20,000 persons are still out on strike.

Work is being resumed at almost all the mills which had been closed, but on the other hand, the large mills, including Prochoroff's, where the men were paid yesterday, have struck.

The situation is not causing alarm, although there is some anxiety regarding a possible disturbance tomorrow.

Planned in New Orleans.

Houston, Tex., Jan. 27.—Baron Vladimir von Freizen said in Houston yesterday, that twenty-six Russian nihilists assembled in New Orleans on Sunday, December 17, laid plans for the revolution now in progress and for the assassination of Czar Nicholas, and cast lots to decide who should be the assassin and alternates.

The tweny-six men were assembled from all quarters of the United States, and were put under the most binding and terrible oath of secrecy, not to be broken until the storm might break.

The baron received a telegram yesterday morning containing only two letters, "D. A."—the agreed signal of success.

Von Freizen is convinced that Nicholas is dead at the hand of the man dispatched from the United States, and that the fact is kept a secret to give the Grand Duke Vladimir an opportunity to seize and hold the throne and at the same time suppress the mob.

NATIVES ARE HAMSTRUNG

Rebellious Ladrones Commit Awful Atrocities.

Manila, Jan. 31.—Details received concerning the operations of Montalon and Felizardo, ladrone leaders, show that frightful atrocities have been committed.

Natives who have expressed or shown sympathy for Americans, have been hamstrung, and their lips have been cut off.

Justices of the peace have been abducted and killed.

Among the papers captured at Montalon's camp was a document offering a reward for the head of Governor Trias, and also placing prices on the heads of other supporters of the government.

The two bandits are now operating separately, and the troops are on the trail of their bands. Persons familiar with the situation declare that drastic measures are the government's only recourse.

The indications are that the disaffected element is confined to two provinces. General Allen has reported that the situation in the island of Samar has greatly improved.

STATEHOOD VOTE

Senator Beveridge Succeeds in Setting Time.

Washington, Jan. 31.—Mr. Beveridge yesterday obtained unanimous consent to vote on the statehood bill on February 7. The agreement provides that general debate shall close on Monday, February 6, that immediately after the reading of the journal Tuesday, the senate shall proceed to consideration of amendments to the bill under the ten minute rule, and that the bill and amendments shall be voted on before adjournment that day.

Under the proceeding the agreement is subject to interruption only by the Swayne impeachment case.

It is by no means certain how many new states will be admitted to the union under the agreement and its numerous amendments on February 7. There are prospects, however, that Oklahoma and Indian Territory will come in as one state and that New Mexico will come in as another, leaving Arizona as a territory.

Senator Beveridge, chairman of the committee on territories, who has charge of the bill, concedes that in its present form there is no hope for its passage. He says that his desire now is to give statehood to the million and a half people of Oklahoma and Indian Territory at this time and that later Arizona and New Mexico will be admitted as one state.

It is said several members of the committee on territories have decided if they fail to defeat amendments to the bill to support the Foraker amendment which they believe would have an effect contrary to that planned by its author. The Foraker amendment provides that either New Mexico or Arizona, by a majority vote, could defeat the calling of a constitutional convention of the territories to provide for their admission, instead of requiring a majority of all the votes of both territories combined.

Members of the territories committee are of opinion that the people of the territories, even Arizona, when face to face with a chance to come in jointly as one state or remain as territories for an indefinite period would vote to come in as one state.

TOWNSEND-ESCH BILL.

Republican Caucus Chooses It For Support.

Washington, Jan. 31.—The house committee on interstate and foreign commerce by a party vote has authorized a favorable report to the house on a bill extending authority to the interstate commerce commission to fix rates, increasing the size of the commission from five to seven members and creating a "court of transportation." The bill is a combination of the Esch-Townsend measures with amendments taken from the Hepburn bill. The action of the committee was reached after sessions lasting practically all day. At 10 o'clock eleven Republican members of the committee met for the purpose of agreeing on a bill. Eight of them were in favor of reporting the Hepburn bill lacking one vote of a majority. Messrs. Townsend, Esch and Lovering were in favor of the Esch-Townsend proposition.

Finally Chairman Hepburn moved to report the Esch-Townsend measure with amendments and then the Democratic members of the committee were called in and an hour given them to caucus on the bill. During this time it developed that two of the six minority members were not satisfied with the Davey bill. The four members who did support it agreed to add two amendments, one providing that where a rate is named by the commission affecting two or more roads, the commission, on the failure of the roads to agree on a division of rate shall make a ruling on the matter and the other expediting litigation over a rate that has been fixed by the commission.

The full committee at four o'clock and after voting down the Davey bill by a party vote, the Republicans carried the Hepburn motion. The Democrats gave notice that they would present the Davey bill in the house with a minority report.

Mr. Townsend subsequently introduced in the house the measure agreed on in order to have it printed. The bill contains twenty-two sections.

WOMAN GUIDED BANDITS

Furnished Brains for Safe-Cracking Gang.

Philadelphia, Pa., Jan. 31.—"Flossie" Murphy, known to the police as "the woman with the crutch," charged with being the "pathfinder" of the men who have for more than a year been blowing open safes in postoffices in this state and New Jersey, has been arrested. She was located at No. 523 North Franklin street. Mary Murphy and William Murphy, living at the same address, were also arrested.

Railroad and postoffice maps were found in the rooms occupied by "the woman with the crutch" and the others in the party. Certain railroad stations and postoffices where robberies have occurred were marked with a cross and lines had been drawn showing various roads leading to the places.

From the moment of the arrest of two highwaymen for trolley "hold-ups" and the shooting of a motorman the entire detective force has been at work trying to find where the men had their headquarters. When the house was at last located detectives learned of the presence there of "the woman with the crutch."

The detectives for the city, the Pennsylvania railroad detectives and the government secret service men declare Flossie Murphy's capture to exceed in importance any recent arrest in Philadelphia police history.

She is called "the woman with the crutch" because it is said she hobbles about upon a crutch, although she has no physical trouble.

All the police officials declare that "the woman with the crutch" has been the brains of the bandit organization and has shown the safe blowers where to strike, how to escape and how to dispose of their spoils.

SIXTY LASHES ORDERED

Minnesota Legislator Wants Drastic Punishment for Wife Beaters.

St. Paul, Minn., Jan. 31.—Rep. W. I. Nolan, of Minneapolis, has introduced in the lower house of the Minnesota legislature a law establishing the whipping post as a means of punishment for wife beaters.

Mr. Nolan's bill provides that the whip used must be of rawhide, with a lash half an inch in diameter and three feet long. It must be applied to the back with such force that each stroke shall leave a well defined stripe.

The whipping in every instance shall be published. No more than sixty lashes are to be applied.

THE MARKETS.

Weekly Trade Report.

New York, Jan. 28.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s weekly review of trade says:

"Storms at home and complications abroad tended to check activity in commercial and financial markets, but most industrial lines continue busy, testifying to confidence that trade interruption will be brief. Prior to the bad weather there was a liberal distribution of merchandise at steady prices, but subsequently a sharp advance occurred in retail prices of food products, owing to restricted receipts at points of heavy consumption. Country merchants at the south have large stocks that move slowly because of the decline in cotton, and collections are slow. New England manufacturing plants are well engaged, especially in machinery, jewelry and textiles, but buyers have left the Boston footwear market without placing contracts, owing to disagreement as to prices. Foreign commerce at this port for the last week shows a gain of $772,924 in imports and a loss of $1,690,177 in exports, as compared with the same time in 1904. Railway earnings in January were only 4 per cent larger than last year.

Production of pig iron continues at the maximum rate, yet there is no evidence of a reaction. Ample water supply has made it possible to main Connellsville coke production at the remarkable average of 300,000 tons weekly, and prior to the storm there was no difficulty as to transportation, but traffic is now delayed. Output of sheets and bars could not be increased materially and the plate mills are fully engaged. Even steel rails are beginning to feel the effect of confidence, several large contracts increasing the amount of business on the books to about one million tons. Railway bridges will take a large tonnage of structural steel and extensive building operations are about to begin, so that this division of the industry is in a fairly encouraging position. Pipe mills are assured of full activity for some time to come, and preparations are being made for a very large trade in agricultural implements. Machinery houses are also in better condition, partly because of the resumption at Fall River. Western markets make less uniformly favorable returns."

The Grain Markets.

Toledo, Jan. 31.—Close.—Wheat reacted and closed weaker, the market for cash, January and May declining ½c. July was up ⅛c. Motives were found in the increase in available, as shown by Bradstreet's, which approximated 1,007,000 bushels, and the bearish tenor of the milling crowd. The short interest was regarded as well covered. The tone of Liverpool cables was nervous at the close, being ⅛c above and below yesterday's level on the various months. Broomhall's foreign crop summary was decidedly bearish on growing crops. Following the early activities came a general lethargy which overshadowed the whole market and under which values gradually sank lower. Exports were small and amounted only to 14,000 bushels.

Wheat prices were on the upward trend during the early hours. Opening values were a shade easier in the cash and January, but the futures were steady at yesterday's level. The best houses, however, started to buy the limited offerings as they appeared. When the first hour had passed the near months had advanced ⅝c, the May ⅛c, and the July ¼c. Cables started out steady. Outside markets generally ruled stronger, buying orders being in the preponderance. Receipts northwest were substantially larger. Undertone was firm.

Primary wheat receipts were 350,000 bushels, against 433,000 last week and 664,000 a year ago. Shipments were 254,000 bushels, against 293,000 and 310,000.

There was a better manifestation of feeling in corn at the start. Opening values were steady and practically unchanged. Some export demand was manifested, though its proportions were small. Receipts were large, though showing a small decrease from last year's figures. Demand was healthy but small and easier largely from the scalpers' element. Cables were steady.

Closing prices of corn were firm with futures showing a dispositon to work higher. Trade was slow and offerings were no better. Only trade developed came from the short interest, though the export trade appears brighter, the clearances approximated 1,508,000 bushels. Cables were nervous at the closing.

Primary corn receipts were 547,000 bushels, against 705,000 last week and 1,010,000 a year ago. Shipments were 216,000 bushels, against 381,000 and 409,000.

In oats no change appeared. Opening prices were steady at yesterday's level. Movement was large. Demand and offerings both small. No change developed during the hour.

Oats closed firm for the futures but unchanged for cash. Market reflected the mood of corn largely. Trade was quiet. Demand and offerings were slow. Exports were 2,000 bushels.

Cash clover seed ruled steady. An easier tone, however, pervaded the futures when a light selling movement was on, though it was not of sufficient size to break the market. Off grades were in good demand at fair values. The disappointing feature is the poor shipping demand.

Seeds closed with a firmer undertone prevailing. Speculative feeling was brighter under which the futures made slight gains. Cash and near months ruled steady. Estimates were only 70 bags.

TOLEDO.

				Jan. 31	Jan. 30
Wheat.	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Close.
Cash	$1.18	$1.18	$1.17¾	$1.17¾	$1.18¼
Jan	1.18	1.18	1.17¾	1.17¾	1.18¼
May	1.19¼	1.19¾	1.18¾	1.18¾	1.19¼
July	1.01⅜	1.01⅝	1.01¼	1.01¼	1.01⅜
Corn—					
Cash	....	....	....	45¼	45¼
Jan.	....	....	....	45¼	45¼
May	46½	46½	46	46⅜	46⅝
July	*46½	47	46¼	46¾	46½
Sept.	*47	47	47	47¼	47⅛
Feb.	....	....	....	45¼	....
Oats—					
Cash	....	....	....	32½	32½
Jan.	....	....	....	32½	32½
May	33¼	33½	33¼	33½	33¾
July	33	33¼	33	33¼	33
Sept.	0	30¼	30	30¼	30
Feb.	....	....	....	32½	....
Clover seed—					
Cash	7.55	7.57	7.55	7.57	7.57
Jan	7.55	7.57	7.55	7.57	7.57
Feb	7.55	7.57	7.55	7.57	7.57
March	*7.60	7.62	7.60	7.65	7.62
April	....	....	....	7.45	....
Rye—					
No. 2	....	....	....	82	82
Timothy—					
Prime	....	....	....	1.32	1.32
Alsike—					
Prime	....	....	....	7.80	7.80

* Bid.

NEW YORK.

Wheat—					
May	1.16⅝	1.17¼	1.16⅜	1.16¼	1.16⅝
July	1.03¼	1.03½	1.03¼	1.03¼	1.03¼
Sept.	....	....	....	96⅜	96¼
Corn—					
May	50	50¼	50	50¼	50

ST. LOUIS.

Wheat—					
May	1.15⅝	1.16⅞	1.15⅞	1.16⅝	1.15⅞
July	96	96½	96	96¼	96
May (old)	1.15⅞	1.16¾	1.15⅞	1.16⅝	1.15⅞
Sept.	....	....	....	93¼	93¼

MINNEAPOLIS.

Wheat—					
May	....	....	....	1.16⅝	1.16¾
July	....	....	....	1.13⅞	1.14¼
Sept.	....	....	....	95	95¼

DULUTH.

Wheat—					
May	....	....	....	1.15¾	1.15¼
July	....	....	....	1.14¼	1.14⅝
Sept.	....	....	....	95	95⅛

CHICAGO.

Wheat—					
Jan	1.15½	1.15½	1.15	1.15	....
May	1.16¾	1.17¼	1.16¾	1.17	1.16¾
July	99¼	99½	99¼	99¼	99¼
Sept	93¼	93⅜	93¼	93⅜	92½
Corn—					
Jan	42¼	42¼	42¼	42¼	42⅛
May	44⅝	45¼	44⅝	45	44⅞
July	45¼	45⅝	45¼	45½	45⅜
Sept	45⅞	46¼	45⅝	45⅜	45⅝
Oats—					
Jan	....	....	....	30⅜	30
May	30⅞	30⅞	30⅜	30⅜	30¾
July	30⅜	30⅝	30⅜	30⅜	30¼
Sept	28⅞	29	29⅛	28⅞	28⅞

CHICAGO PROVISIONS.

Pork—					
Jan.	12.75	12.75	12.75	12.75	12.75
May	13.00	13.00	12.92	12.92	12.92
Lard—					
Jan.	6.80	6.80	6.80	6.80	6.80
May	7.02	7.05	7.00	7.02	7.00
July	7.15	7.15	7.12	7.12	7.12
Ribs—					
Jan.	6.72	6.72	6.70	6.70	6.67
May	6.92	6.92	6.87	6.87	6.87
July	7.02	7.05	7.02	7.02	7.00

Money and Stocks.

New York, Jan. 31.—Wall Street.—Large realizing on Union Pacific made the opening in that stock today weak and affected the tone of the general market in sympathy. A large share of the gains was small and inclined to yield. Offerings of Union Pacific were of 10,000 shares which sold at 121¾ and 122, compared with 123 last night. Erie and Louisville & Nashville declined ¾. Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis and Omaha showed an advance of 3¼ and Northwestern pfd. rose a point.

Stocks which have been mentioned in connection with rumored important developments and deals fluctuated widely during the early trading. Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis and Omaha continued its recent buoyant course, touching 217, a rise of 17 points. New York Central bounded up 2⅛. Wisconsin Central pfd. 2¼, New York, Chicago & St. Louis second pfd. 2½ and Kansas City Southern pfd. 2⅝. Cleveland, C., C. & St. Louis, Chesapeake & Ohio, Canada Southern, Peoria & Eastern, Wisconsin Central, the Atchisons and Twin City Rapid Transit also rose 1 to 1¼. Prominent stocks otherwise rallied from the opening depression. Union Pacific reached 122⅝. At 11 o'clock Pennsylvania began to share in the heavy buying of the eastern stocks and sold at 138½.

The speculative preference was clearly defined for properties in which Vanderbilt holdings are understood to predominate and the excited movements in these stocks caused expectation of some important plan affecting them. Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha soared 25 points on light takings and the preferred 35 points on a single transaction. Northwestern gained 6¼, the preferred 9, New York, Chicago & St. Louis second preferred 3½, Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg preferred 6, and New York, Chicago & St. Louis, Peoria & Eastern, the Lake Erie & Western stocks, Delaware & Hudson and Illinois Central 1 to 2, Missouri Pacific, Amalgamated Copper, Tennessee Coal, Republic Steel preferred, People's Gas and Realty rose a point or more and the general list moved upward, but with some constraint. The movement in the Vanderbilts showed signs of culminating when St. Paul was rushed up to 178 and United States preferred advanced strongly. The Pacifics were under persistent pressure. Attention was diverted from bonds at noon.

New York Stocks.

Am. Loco. Com.	36¼	37¼	36¼	36⅞
Am. Sg. Rfg. Co.	142⅛	143½	141⅛	142¾
Atchison	87½	88⅞	87¼	88¼
Atchison pfd.	101	102	101	101¾
Am. Car & F. Co.	33⅜	33⅜	33¼	33⅛
Anaconda	107	110	107	108
Amal. Copper	73¼	74⅝	72¾	74
Alton com.	43⅜	43⅜	43	43
Balt. & Ohio	102⅛	103	101⅞	102¼
B'lyn R. Trans.	60¼	60⅜	60	60½
Canadian Pac.	133¼	134⅝	133¼	133⅛
Chicago & G. W.	23⅜	24½	23⅜	23⅝
Clover Leaf	36	36¼	36	36¼
Clover Leaf, pfd.	53½	54	53½	54
Am. Tob. 4's	75⅜	75½	75¼	75¼
Colorado Fuel	47¼	48	47	47¼
Ches. & Ohio	49	50	49	49⅝
Detroit United	77⅛	77¼	77	77
Del. & Hudson	183⅜	185¼	183¾	184⅝
Erie, com.	43⅜	43⅞	43⅛	43¼
Erie, 1st pfd.	*80⅛	80⅝	79½	79⅞
Erie 2nd pfd.	66⅜	66⅜	65⅞	65⅞
Ice, com.	6½	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝
Illinois Central	158½	160¾	158¼	160¼
K. C. Sou. com.	30¼	31¼	30	30¼
K. C. Sou. pfd.	63¼	65⅜	63¼	64½
Louis. & Nash.	136½	137¾	136½	137¾
Leather com.	13⅞	13⅞	13⅝	13⅞
Leaher pfd.	102	102¼	102	102¼
Manhattan	170½	170⅞	170¼	170½
Mex. Central	22	22¼	22	22
Am. Tob. pfd.	94⅜	94⅞	94	94
Metrooplitan	115¾	115⅞	114¾	115¼
Missouri Pac.	106¼	107	106¼	106⅞
Am. Smelt.	85⅝	86¼	85⅝	85⅝
M., K. & T. com.	31½	32⅛	31⅛	32
M., K. & T. pfd.	65½	66	65½	65⅞
North Am. Co.	100	104	100	103
N. Y. Central	147¼	149¼	146¾	148¼
Nickel Plate com.	45	46½	45	45¾
N. & W. com.	78⅞	79⅞	78⅞	79⅝
Ont. & Western	44¼	44⅝	43¾	43⅝
Penn. Ry.	137	138⅜	136⅝	138⅛
Pacific Mail	43	43	43	45
People's Gas Co.	107	108	107	107¼
Reading com.	87⅝	88⅜	87⅜	88⅛
Rock Island	35⅛	35⅝	34⅞	35⅜
Rep. I. & S. Co.	16	16⅜	16	16
Rep. pref	69⅜	69½	69	69
South. Ry	34	34½	34	34⅝
South. Ry pref.	97⅜	97⅜	97¼	97½
St. Paul	176¼	178⅝	176	177½
South. Pac	66⅜	67	66⅛	66⅞
Texas Pac	34¼	34¼	34¼	34¼
Ten. Coal & Iron	71¼	73¼	71½	72¾
Union Pac	121⅜	122⅞	121¼	122
U. S. Steel	30¼	31⅛	30⅞	31
U. S. Steel pref.	94⅛	95⅜	94⅛	95¼
Virginia Chem.	34¼	35⅜	34¼	35⅜
Wabash com.	21⅞	21⅞	21⅜	21⅞
Wabash pfd.	43⅜	43⅜	43¼	43⅜
Wab. Deb. Bs.	68	68⅜	68	68
W. & L. E. com.	18¼	18⅜	18¼	18⅜
Chicago Terminal	18½	19¼	18½	19
Am. Steel Spring	33⅜	34¼	33⅜	34¼
Distillers	37½	37½	37	37

Live Stock.

East Buffalo, N. Y., Jan. 31.—(Swope, H. W. & E.'s Special Report.)—Cattle, 20 cars, dull; hogs, 40 cars, strong; pigs, $4.80; Yorkers, $4.85@4.90; heavy, $4.95. Sheep, 15 cars, steady; best lambs, $8.00. Calves steady.

Cleveland, Jan. 31.—(Bower & Bower's special report to The Blade.)—Hogs—Receipts, 15 cars; market stronger.

Sheep and Lambs—Receipts light; market steady.

Cattle—Receipts, 4 cars; market steady.

Chicago, Jan. 31.—Cattle.—Receipts, 5,500; market steady to strong. good to prime steers, $5.50@6.25; poor to medium, $3.60@5.40; stockers and feeders, $2.40@4.25; cows, $1.25@4.35; heifers, $2.00@5.00; canners, $1.25@2.60; bulls, $2.00@4.00; calves, $2.75@7.25.

Hogs—Receipts, 24,000; market five to ten cents higher; mixed and butchers', $4.65@4.85; good to choice heavy, $4.75@4.90; rough heavy, $4.60@4.70; light, $4.55@4.70; bulk of sales, $4.65@4.80.

Sheep—Receipts, 15,000; sheep, steady; lambs shade higher; good to choice wethers, $5.00@5.65; fair to choice mixed, $4.00@4.90. native lambs, $5.50@7.65.

Union Stock Yards, Pittsburg, Pa., Jan. 31.—(Brinkman, Wood & Beck's special report to The Blade.)—Ten loads of hogs; heavy, $5.00@5.05; medium heavy Yorkers, $5.00; lights, $4.85@5.95; pigs, $5.80@5.85; light receipts; sheep steady; best, $5.50@6.00; lambs, $5.50@7.85; calves 8c down.

Toledo Produce Market.

Jobbers' Selling Prices:

Butter—Steady; fancy Elgin creamery, 1 lb. prints, 31c; solid pack, 29c; dairy, 20c; packing stock, 14@15c.

Eggs—Strictly fresh, 26c; storage eggs, 21c.

Cheese—Michigan, full cream, 13c.

Beets—New, per bushel, 50c.

Beans—Navy (hand picked), $1.85.

Cabbage—Home grown, bbl., $1.00.

Celery—California, 50@60c per doz.; per half crate, $2.75; large crate, $4.25.

Carrots—New, per bushel, 40c.

Cucumbers—Per doz., $1.25.

Lettuce—Per pound, 12c.

Onions—Green, per dozen, 15c.

Onions—New, bushel, 80c.

Onions—Spanish, per crate, $1.75.

Parsley—Per dozen bunches, 15c.

Parsnips—Per bushel, 60c.

Potatoes—Home-grown, bushel, 40c.

Potatoes—Jersey sweets, per bbl., $3.00.

Radishes—Per dozen, 30c.

Spinach—Per bushel, $1.00.

Squash—Hubbard, per dozen, 75c.

Summer Squash—Per dozen, 50c.

Turnips—Per bushel, 40c.

Malaga, per keg, 70 lbs. net, $5.50.

Cranberries—Per bushel, $2.50; Cape Cod, per bushel, $2.50; Michigan, per bushel, $2.25; fancy Howe berries, $7.75 per barrel; $2.75 per bushel.

Apples—Per bushel, 60c; Michigan Baldwins and Greenings, $2.00 per bbl.; New York state Greenings, $2.50 per bbl.; New York Baldwins, $2.50; Spys, $2.75; Russetts, $2.75; Wagners, $2.75; Spitzenbergs, $2.75.

Pears—Per bushel, 50c.

Poultry—Alive—Fowls, 9c; young chickens, 10@10½c; turkeys, 15c; ducks, 13c; geese, 11@12c.

Poultry—Dressed—Fowls, 10@11c; young, 11@12c; turkeys, 16c; ducks, 13c; geese, 12½c.

N. Y. Poultry.

New York, Jan. 31—Poultry—Alive, market steady; western chickens, 11c; fowls, 13c; turkeys, 15c. Dressed, steady; western chickens, 13@14c; fowls, 13½c; turkeys, 15@20c.

N. Y. Produce.

New York, Jan. 31.—Beef steady. Pork steady. Lard firm; prime western steam, $7.30. Sugar—Raw firm; fair refining, 4⅝c; centrifugal 96 test, 5¼c; molasses sugar, 4½c; refined firm; crushed, $6.85; powdered, $6.25; granulated, $6.15. Petroleum was weak; refined, all ports, $7.20@7.25. Coffee steady; No. 7 Rio, 9 9-16c; molasses quiet; New Orleans, 29@35c. Receipts of flour, 24,841 barrels; wheat, 7,900 bushels; corn, 80,625 bushels; oats, 60,000 bushels.

Butter, steady; receipts, 8,938 packages; street price, extra creamery, 29½@30c; official prices, creamery, common to extra, 20@29½c; creamery held, common to extra, 24@28c; state dairy, common to extra, 18@28c; renovated, common to extra, 16@23½c; western factory, common to choice, 16@23c; western imitation creamery, common to choice, 19@29c.

Cheese—Market firm, unchanged; receipts, 582 packages.

Eggs—Market steady, unchanged; receipts, 8,917 packages.

Cotton.

New York, Jan. 31.—The cotton market opened steady at unchanged prices to an advance of 3 points. Liverpool cables showed no special feature, a lower future market than expected being offset by the steadiness of spot cotton, and reports from the south showed no change in the spot situation in primary markets. Trading here was very quiet. Room sentiment seemed bearish but there was no aggressive selling and the market during the early session was quiet but generally steady on moderate covering and investment buying with prices holding within a point or two of the opening figures.

Cotton futures opened steady. Jan., 6.70 bid; Feb., 6.70 bid; March, 6.81; May, 6.88; June, 6.90 bid; July, 6.99; Aug., 7.05; Sept., 7.10 bid; Oct., 7.15; Nov., 7.21 bid; Dec., 7.25 bid.

Spot cotton closed quiet, 15 points higher. Middling uplands, 7.25; middling gulf, 7.50. Sales 1,325 bales.

At midday the market was dull and net 2@3 points higher. Spot cotton, quiet; middling uplands, 7.10; middling gulf, 7.35. Estimated receipts of cotton at the ports today 37,000 bales, against 33,235 last week and 33,500 last year.

For the week 155,000 bales, against 171,595 last week and 161,111 last year. Today's receipts at New Orleans 21,364 bales, against 9,471 last year and at Houston 6,777 bales, against 14,306 last year.

Wool.

Boston, Jan. 31.—The business in wool is quiet with the market maintaining a firm tone. Stocks of all kinds have become well reduced and but little is incoming save pulled wools. Purchases of fleece wools are ruling fair, in a quiet way, and sales made are at full prices. Ohio unwashed delaines are quoted at 27 and 28c; unmerchantable, 29c; unwashed clothing, 24@25c, and unmerchantable at 26@27c; Ohio washed XX and above fleeces, 35c; No. 1 washed Ohio wools 38@39c; No. 2 Ohio, 40c; Michigan delaines, 35@36c; Michigan, No. 1, 36@37c.

For ¼ and ⅜ bloods unwashed wools, 32@32½c for Ohio, with Michigan and Missouri ¼ bloods at 31½@32c, and ½ blood unwashed fleeces, Ohio, nominal 30@31c; Michigan, 29@30c.